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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,215.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.				
28th Sept.	MARMORA	10609		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6523
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
	OMANA	6610		
	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
	PT	7912		
	SULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
	RA	10509		
	LAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
		7903		
		5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
		7951		
		5294	INDIA	7911
		6610		
		5294	MONGOLIA	9505
			VICTORIA	6523
			BRITANNIA	6525
			MOOLTAN	9621
			MOLDAVIA	9500
		7913		
		5294	HIMALAYA	6898
		7588		
		5284	MONGOLIA	9505
		7903		

[redacted], London, and passengers for Marseilles [redacted] Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

[redacted] convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth [redacted] Indisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at

[redacted] AGGAGE must be sent to the CAR[redacted] ER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day [redacted] sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before [redacted] SATURDAY. The attention of Pas[redacted] d to the importance of having their [redacted] d with port of destination.

[redacted] the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. [redacted] must attend at that place between [redacted] M., for Medical Inspection by the [redacted] f the Port, and no one will be allow[redacted] e Mail Steamer unless so examined [redacted] thence in the Company's Steam[redacted] l attention is directed to these regu[redacted] which are imperative under the Venice [redacted] convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 1st September 1907.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Guionnet	3rd Oct. 1907.
CORANIEN	6,143	Magneo	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	6,000	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,000	Boyer	11th Oct, 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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SEBASTINO	4,580	G. Tasca	16th Nov. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Dec. "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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LAVARELLO	5,000		17th Nov. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Balzano	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 280.

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
			Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 30th Sept.	11 a. m. P. D & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 26th Sept.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 27th Sept.	7 a. m. (direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,856 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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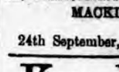
Agents, BOMBAY.
24th September, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4239	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

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APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	220	495
Port Said	466	748	374	561	233	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	792	462	704
London overland viâ Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	429	660
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		23 Sept.	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov.
	City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	30 Nov.
	City of London		1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec.
	City of Karachi		16 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	26 Dec.
	Trafford Hall		30 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan. 1908.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Stanley Hall	..	29 Aug.	29 Sept.	..	15 Oct.
Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	27 Nov	..	15 Dec.
City of Paris	..	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	..	15 April.

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CAPITAL fully paid up...£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND .....£ 796,815-0-0

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Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa	
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	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	SOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERV

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1907

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on THURSDAY, 26th September, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907

BLUE STONE QUARRIES AT CHINCHPOOGLI HILL.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE or WORKING of BLUE SIWREE STONE QUARRIES, situate at Chinchpoogli Hill.

Tenders to be delivered at our Office, on or before MONDAY, the 30th September, 1907 ; at 12, (S. T.)

GOSTLING, CHAMBERS & FRITCHLEY,
Architects, Etc.

NOTICE.

OUR client Mr. YESHWANT PANDURANG MHATRE, has NOT AUTHORIZED his brothers Messrs. JUGGONATH and PANDARINATH PANDURANG MHATRE, or either of them to deal with any of the joint family properties either (1) immoveable, two situate at Girgaum bearing Street Nos. 12 and 825, and over 20 acres of land at Goregaon, etc., or (2) moveable, by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien or alienation of any kind whatsoever. All persons dealing with them without reference to our client are warned that our client will consider null and void all such dealing.

MEHTA & DADACHANJI,
Attorneys, High Court, Bombay.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, held on FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1907, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN.

Nos. 91,104,201 and 247—Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

Nos. 432, 445 and 459—Messrs. Edulji Dinshaw and others.

No. 467—Mr. Balchand Dayaram.

No. 511—Mr. Ali Ahmed Hussanally, I.C.S.

No. 576—Bai Cooverbai Dorabjee Sethna.

And it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st October 1907.

By Order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Manager and Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1-30 P.M., (S.T.) on FRIDAY, October 25th 1907, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1908.

Stores.	Deposit to accompany tender.
	Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Bricks ...	250
Cocoanut, castor and cylinder oils ...	250
Cocoanut oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooners use	100
Wrought Iron and Steel ...	500
Stationery English	250
„ Indian	250
Provisions	250
Sundries	500
Ironmongery	500
Metals	250
Files	250
Cement	250
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils...	250
Timber	500

N. B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders, and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunkar will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustee's decision in regard to his Tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

STORES OFFICE ELPHINSTONE BUNDER,
20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."

PRACTICES will begin on MONDAY, October 7th, at the TOWN HALL, at 6 p. m. (S.T.)

Members are requested to apply for copies of the Music, and those desirous of joining are also requested to apply to—

G. E. THOMAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Care of E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2 Rampart Row,
Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, upto 3 P. M., on 3rd October 1907, for the supply of stores required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1908 commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel Delivery.
„ „ 2 do. do. do Ajmer
„ „ 3 Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery
„ „ 4 do. for Ajmer, Parel delivery.
„ „ 5 Waste Cotton, Parel delivery.
„ „ 6 do. Ajmer delivery.
„ „ 7 Leather Goods, Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 7 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Goverment paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a.
Physiognomy Made Easy. Scientific and Anatomical Character Reading from the face. By Professor Annie Isabella Oppenheim, F.B.P.A. Revised and enlarge edition. Illustrated	0 12
The Churches and Modern Thought. An enquiry into the grounds of unbelief and an appeal for candour. By Philip Vivien. Second and Revised Edition	3 1
The Health Resorts of Europe. A Medical and Popular Guide to the Mineral Springs, Climatic Mountain and Season Health Resorts, Hydropathics and Sanatoria of Europe. By Thomas Linn, M.D. Edited by A. C. Glynn Grylls, M.A. F.R.G.S.	2 8
The New Theology. By R. J. Campbell, M.A. Minister of the City Temple, London	2 4
How to Play Chess. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. By the Rev. E. E. Cunnington, M.A.	1 2
Classified Chess Games, with Notes Edited by C. T. Blanshard, M.A. In Three Parts	1 2
The Handy Shilling Atlas of the World. New Revised Edition	0 14
Pros and Cons. A newspaper reader's and debator's guide to the leading controversies of the day. (Political, Social, Religious, etc.) By John Bertram Askew. Fourth Edition, Edited by Albert M. Hyamson, with Bibliographies	1 5
Sex and Character. By Otto Weininger Authorised Translation from the sixth German Edition	8 12
The Gun and its Development. By W. W. Greener, Eighth Edition, Rewritten, and with many additional Illustrations	9 3
The Premier Cypher Telegraphic Code. Compiled by William H. Hawke	9 3
The Egypt of the Future. By Edward Dicey, C. B.	3 1
Shinto : The Ancient Religion of Japan. By W. G. Aston, C. M. G., W. Lit	0 14
A Grammer of the Hindi Language in which are treated. The High Hindi, Braj, and the Eastern Hindi of the Ramayan of Tulsidas, also the colloquial dialects of Rajputan, Kumaon, Avadh, Riwa, Bhojpur, Magadha, Maithilla, etc., with copious Philological Notes. By the Rev. S. H Kellogg, D.D., LL.D.	13 8

ENGINEERING.

Engineer Draughtsmen's Work. Hints for beginners. By a practical draughtsman. Illustrations by Author	1 2
A Short History of Balloons and Flying Machines, Edited by Lord Montagu with a Chapter by ajor B. Baden-Powell	1 5
The Colliery Manager's Handbook, a comprehensive treatise on the laying-out and working of collieries Designed as A Book of Reference for Colliery Managers and for the use of Coal-mining students preparing for first-class certificates, by Caleb Pamely Fifth Edition, Carefully revised and greatly enlarged. Containing over 1,000 Diagrams, Plans and other Illustrations	21 4
Surveying. A rudimentary treatise on Land and Engineering Surveying for students and practical use. By T. Baker, C.E. Twentieth Edition, by F. E Dixon, C.E. With numerous Illustrations, including Lithographic Plates.	1 8

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1907, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY,
10TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 300,000

DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT BOMBAY:

H. HARWOOD, Esq. (Duncan Stratton & Co.)

A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited)

SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).

KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).

C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:

SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE:—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS: Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

Further particulars and forms of Application can be had at the Registered Office.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs 5 per Share for the year ending 30th June, 1907, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office, Khoja Maholla, Mondvi, Bombay, on and after the 23rd Instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on the 26th August, 1907.

By Order,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIR JAMSHEDJI JEEJIBHOY, BART.,
AND
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, KT.

AMATEUR
PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT,
GAIETY THEATRE.

25th, 26th, 27th September.

The following gentlemen will appear :—Messrs. Croft, Marshall, Wilson, Retallack, Baker, Johnston, Sharpe, Brown, Seaton, Gillett, Dunlop, Hogg and Marsh.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Re. 1-8, and Re. 1.
Commencing 9 30.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

MISS GOHARJAN.

The Celebrated Calcutta Vocalist having returned to Bombay.

WILL GIVE A

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

ON SATURDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER,
AT 9-30 (S. T.)

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 and 4.
Unreserved Seats Rs. 3.
Plan of Seats and Tickets at
SOUNDY & CO., HORNBY ROAD.

FANCY BAZAAR
AT
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale :—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

REFRESHMENTS may also be had.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own nose, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100.000 Cases.

Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of

THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

IN BOTTLES Rs. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sirs,—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form ; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach ; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes :—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico.*

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN :—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount of good. I had an enlargement of the spleen and fever for 9 months which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days ; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm In this I was greatly mistaken. my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the color is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B G," care of this Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs 8 per doz. Instruction for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Wodehaul Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

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BARGAINS in MOTOR CYCLES.—"Ariels," "Minerous," "Pengeots," "Griffons," and "Singers." Prices ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. Apply WAVELL LANE and Co., 5, Church Gate Street.

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1333, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Encagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

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"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent in females. No internal medicines required Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes,—"In cases of 4 to 5 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches. Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALMER and Co. opposite Gowalias Tolpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, an Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street

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NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar.—ADUBJEE and BROTHERS,

---

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" in size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 16-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-13 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

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TO BE LET.—LONAULI BAROMETER VIEW, "A" and "B," furnished for season with mosaic floor. Apply Cooverji M. MISTRY, Khambatta Lane, Khetwady.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rands—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Rs. 5

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A. N. Pharmacy.
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FEVER DROPS
Prof GAJJAR'S Formula
24 doses for 4 Ans.
of all Chemists or from
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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge Road," Malabar Hill (opposite Mr. Justice Aston's bungalow), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, such as set of dining-table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, marble top tables and teapoys, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, chiffoniers, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, best of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and others, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose & Co., office table, iron safe on stand, English cooking stove, English ice-box, Hink's table and standing lamps, Bronze and copper enamelled vases, marble clock, handsome rubber-tyred light Victoria, powerful bay waler horse, showy Arab horse, both going in harness, sets of single harness, choice plants such as roses, crotones, ferns, etc., in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. Begg, Esqr., Government Architect.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Dewji Canji, and others, such as set of dining-table and chairs, chippendale pattern marble-topped sideboard, dumbwaiter, chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, cabinets, teapoys, writing table, revolving bookstand Canterbury corner cabinets, jardiniers, iron bedsteads single and double mirror door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, square piano by Soundy & Co., elegant fret work partition screen, Persian and velvet piled carpets, English ice-box, old Persian and Chinaware, rich glassware, and crockeryware, platedware, Hink's table lamps, pictures, table ornaments, 39 volumes Encyclopædia of Arts, Science and Literature, etc., the property of Rev. Mr. John Cameron.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable BUNGALOW with a large GARDEN at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, Tardeo.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 30th September, 1907, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdas, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1901, the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Salt Batty ground with the bungalow and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, computed to contain by admeasurement seven thousand five hundred and eighty-eight square yards and seventy-nine ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : That is to say, on or towards the east by a piece of ground now or formerly belonging to Government, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property now of late Juggonnath Narronjee and on or towards the south by ground previously belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee deceased, but afterwards belonging to Cowasjee Manockjee Mombutteewala ; which said piece of land (with other ground adjoining) is registered in the Books of the Commissioner of Foras Land under Nos. 461 and 462 and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 62 and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3829 (1) Street No. 691, Tardeo Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdas.

For printed copies of particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co. solicitors, the attorneys for the mortgages, at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Hornby Road, Fort.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following very valuable building plots at Hornby Road, Fort, for the term of 99 years.

Plot No.	Area in which bid to be calculated, Sq. Yds.	Rent free area. Sq. Yds.	Total area. Sq. Yds.
77	1512	729	2241
78	1512	729	2241

Both the plots are corner plots and are very useful for building offices and residential quarters.

Plans for the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalows with out-houses, known as "Valentine Lodge," at Sungam, Poona, about 5 minutes' drive from the Station.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following properties known as "Valentine Lodge."

The "Valentine Lodge" has 2 bungalows in the compound. The large bungalow has a large drawing-room and one large dining-room, 2 large and 4 small bed-rooms, with bath-rooms attached, cook-room, 2 big stables, out-houses, etc., and has extensive compound having a nice garden, admeasuring about 9 acres and 5 goontas.

The small bungalow has a drawing and dining-room, 2 bed-rooms and bath-rooms, and separate cook-room and out-houses, and stables.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ICE MACHINES.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., at Connaught Road, Mazagon.

2 ice machines.

BENNETT & Co

BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1907

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

Auction Sale of Building Materials.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time), Materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials for removal of building Street No. 79-83 case 399 Tandel Street.

The material for removal of building Street No. 14-16 case 465 Nowrojee Hill Road.

Auction Sale of Cotton.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Coy., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m., S. T., at the Railway Company's Cotton Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

52 bales cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, F. P. Bales of cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, bags of jowaree, linseed, teelseed, bagging, bags of wheat, poppyseed, boxes of medicine, grain, mustardseed, empty casks, tools, lamp cases, bales F. P. cotton, hemp, cottonseed, sulphur, coir rope, oil tins, Benzoin condemned ropes, condemned sheets, heaps of sweepings grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

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UP-COUNTRY
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EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB,
THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives as many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Ismailia 3,381 tons, Captain J W Ross will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Kagoshima Maru 2,731 tons, Captain K Kori, will to-day for Kobe, with a general.

THE steamer Blue Jacket, 2,770 tons, Captain J Palmer sailed yesterday for Manchester with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tiché 2,029 tons Captain W E Maclarin arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with o general cargo 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer Cabota 2,895 tons Captain G B Schiaffino arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Venice with a general cargo and 7 passeng rs.

THE steamer Ocean Prince 3288 tons, Captain C Lambert arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Bahia Blanca via Durban in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa 1,675 ton Captain S Emmett arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi 1,640 tons, Captain T Hughes arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeilah with a general cargo and 28 deaks passengers.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shah Nasir 2,555 tons Captain G C Gaunt arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura 1,273 tons Captain G R Fiero, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo 3 horses and 34 deak passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 23rd September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 24.

Ahmadi	1640 Hughes	B & P S N Co
Caboto	2895 Schiaffino	
Capri	3761 Belsito	F & R S N Co
Deyanba	1785 Hide	Shanghai 15-10 P & O Co
Dumra	762 Lind	M M & Co
Futtala	3702 Allen	Calcutta M M & Co
Farringford	3378 Charlin	E Latham & Co
Foyle	3020 Walsh	
Gadsby	2373 Clarke	A L S N Co
Ipswich	513 Wallace	Shah S N Co
Ismailia	3381 Ross	M M & Co
Kalibia	3149 Walker	W and A Graham & Co
Lalpoora	3124 Hodgson	M M & Co
Lhodiana	2124 Chidley	M M & Co
Madura	1273 Fiton	M M & Co
Ocean Prince	3288 Lambert	
Oriental	3385 Tocqueu	P & O Co
Oriobaria	3486 LeGrand	M M & Co
Shahanoor	1753 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	Shah S N Co
Shah Nasir	2555 Grant	Shah N Y Co
Sirsa	1675 Emmett	M M & Co
Tichè	2029 Maclaren	F M & Co
Timava	3176 Tucker	M M & Co
Waroonga	1620 Bamber	M M & Co
Zebengbia	7606 Brocq	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
C&R	Kenilworth	1769	McClelland	Antwerp	26-9	W & A G & Co
D & B	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Green	Chittagong	2-10	F M & Co
F	Stanley Hall	3660	Henderson	Genoa	28-9	K Nixon & Co
G	Mossfarl	1387	Jourdan	H S Ports	26-9	Bo P S N Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2923	Baldoin	Jedda	The Shah S N Co	
O	Balasduri	529	Fakeera	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co
P	Ellenvale	2799	Kuekens	K'chi	26-9	Glade & Co

M W D D

Richstag	1239	Thle		Zbar	30-9	A Strandes

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebraldin		Gulf Ports	26-9	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein		N F		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kincraig	2,387	Cownil	Calcutta	25-9	K N & Co
2	Castalia	4061	Blight	L'pool	6-10	W & A G & Co
3	Agapanthus	2866	Davies	Manchester	28-9	W & A G & Co
4	Drumcondra	3964	Taylor	Antwerp	5-10	W & A G & Co
5	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Kobe	25-9	N Y Kaisha
6	Chupra	3954	England	Antwerp	26-9	M M & Co
7	Pasha	3839	Mackinon	N F		T Morrison & Co
8	Africa	2565	Badinelli	Trieste	1-10	A L S N & Co
10 & 11	Marmora	5230	Weston	Lon lon	28-9	P & O Co
12	Arcadia	3614	Valentine	Shanghai	1-10	P & O Co
15	Magician	3371	McKee	Dunkirk	29-9	Killick N & Co
16	Burisie	1413	Born	Jedda	28-9	G Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Caboto s	Schiaffino	Venice, Aug 26
	Shah Nasir s	Grant	Calcutta, Sept 3
	Ocean Prince s	Lambert	Bahia, Aug 14
24	Sirsa s	Emmett	Calcutta, Aug 25
	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jeilah, Sept 7
	Madura s	Eiton	Persian Gulf, &c
	Tycho s	Maclarin	Hull, Aug 21

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Waroonga s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Umzinga s	Miller	Middlesbro, &c
	Blue Jacket s	Palmer	Manchester

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kagoshima Maru-Kori, Kobe &c,
" Ismaila-Ross for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Madura for Persian Gulf.
" Oriental for London.
" Ocean Prince for Philadelphia.
" Sirsa for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Names	From
21	Statesman	R Thomson	Liverpool
	Nairung	J M Thomson	Bombay
	Wiston Hall	J S Meria	East London
	Rajput	J L Leftwich	Probolingo
	Baron Fairlie	J Farfor	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

23	Kapurthala	C H Sharp	Chittagong
	Lord Kelvin	W P Mosser	Bombay
	Northumbria	F Fothergill	Karachi
	Scharsieb	G Bathmann	Hamburg
	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Beneleuch	A L Reid	Dundee
	Lawada	C H Lane	Bombay
	Feriak	J Offenbians	Acce Bay

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Magician s—1 bale wool F Samermal ; 64 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey ; 52 bales wool B Hurbham ; 1 bale twist E Spinner and Co ; 15 bales wool Jamsetjee and Co ; 50 bales twist Nowrojee Wadia and Sons ; 12 bales wool T Rutonsee and Co ; 30 bales wool E Dossa and Co ; 5 twist E Latham and Co.

Castalia s—1,000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—41292 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed E D Sassoon and and Co ; 14 bales hides and skins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 10 bales skins H Hamed and Co ; 122 bales skins hides W and A Graham and Co ; 16 bales skins R Moloobhai ; 12 cwt lac M Samjee 8 bales skins R M Kodka.

Marmora s—15 cases blac tea Bell Russ and Co ; 600 lbs country berries T Mom.oojee and Co ; 11 bales carpets S Megjee 5 cases opium P and O Co ; 10 bales skins R B Sajan.

FOR MANCHETERS.

Agapanthus s—150 tons Manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kenilworth s—37 bales twist P H Cheobgur and Co ; 89 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co ; 100 bales cotton N Peerbhoy.

Chupra s—10,000 cwts mowraseed, 8,000 cwts castorseed, 6,020 cwts linseed, 2009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros 60 bales cotton waste, P Visbram and Co ; 2401 cwts castorseed, Worman and Co ; 200 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—803 cwts 3,999 cwts poppyseed, linseed, Ralli Bros and Co ; 15 bales cottonfly, P Visbram and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1 bales twist F Shaw and Co ; 150 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magician s—2000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Drigfus and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Castalia s—6000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR GENOA.

Stanley Hall s—100 bales cottonfly, 15 bales twist, Bettoni Gerio and Co ; 121 bales twist, N Cursetjie and Co ; 300 bales twist, Banajee and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Gadsby s—62 cwts mother of pearl shells, A H Mawjie and Co ; 4 bales fibre, The Bombay General Trading Co ; 7 bales twist, M M Esaabhoy 30 cases gum N Rutonjee, 250 cwts olibanum, N Gordhundass 60 cwts mother of pearl shells, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 125 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co ;

Africa s—80 bales cottonfly, K Visrum and Co

FOR VENICE.

Godskyes, 110 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—115 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ocean Pince s—7500 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR SYMIA.

Godsby s—4 bales twist S Hormusee and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—135 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—200 baler twist Tata Sons and Co ; 150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 23.] [BOMBAY, *September* 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pius.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	94	un	chgd
3½ do, Sterling Loan	98 7/8		1/8
3¼ do. Govt. Securities	84 5/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' bence	31 3/16		1/8
Do. in New York	67 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 14	1/3	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45 3/4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 7/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 7/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 1/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 7/8 unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 1,40,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ...Quiet.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 8,000
Mid-Americans ... ...6·90—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ... 10 3/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·12 —11	6·06 —11	6·03 —10	6·01 —10

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·00 —10	6·01 —10	6·02 —10	6·02 —10	6·03 —10

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 32,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 43,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 5,000 "
Do. to Continent... ... 2,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·90—30.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·88—35 } Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish interior movement.
Do. do. of Mar. 11·08—38 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton.—11 5/8—1/4
Futures—Month of October ... } Mutilated,
Do. do. December ... }
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—38 1/2—New-Terms—Oct.-Nov.—London—Value—Canal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship. 54 3/4
April-May. Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 59 1/2
Sept.-Oct.—Hamberg—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore—51 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 September-Oct.—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.

sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 7 1/2d.
Months of Shipment.—October-December, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 6 1/2d. Value.

ARRIVALS :—
"Lichtenfels" "Kattenturn"
"Ville de la Ciotat."

WOOL AUCTION.

Number of bales offered 31,900
Fair attendance of home and foreign buyers. Quiet but steady at previous prices. Poor wasty qualities 5 per cent lower.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold	75,619	Freemantle	Marmora	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovs	75,000	Sydney	do	do
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,32,641	Melbourne	do	Chartered Bank
1 Parcel Sovs	3,930	do	do	W Ascomali and Co
4 Boxes Gold Bullions	3,03,096	Freemantle	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Sovereigns	10,500	Jeddah	Shahameer	S E Fedal
Gold Coins	19,372			
Dollars	940			
Rupees	1,800			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [24TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England ....4½ per cent. from 12th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....4 per cent. " 12th Sept.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. " 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. " 9th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months' at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1/32d, T.T. for near delivery and with 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. practicable for October but the enquiry for remittance was only trifling. Most Banks are still buyers of bills at 1s. 4 9/32d. for three months' sight Credits but few are offered. Bills for forward delivery are about 1/16 per month higher than the ready quotation. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs...	170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks....	139 1/4
Hongkong—20 days' sight	164 1/2
Yokohama—20 days' sight	150 1/2
Shanghai— 20 days' sight	224 1/2

Government Paper :—
The market opened steadier to-day at 97 3/16 for cash and 97½ for the settlement. In the earlier part of the day there was not much doing in the Bazaar, but in the afternoon business became brisker the market closing 1/16 up an opening rates. Business was also done in the afternoon for the 31st October settlement, that quotation closing at 97 1/16. This morning Calcutta telegrams gave that market as unchanged for ready and 96 15/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97·4
1st Settlement	" 97·3
2nd Settlement	" 97·1

Bullion :—
On Monday Bar Silver in London closed ¼ lower at 31 1-16 ready and 31 3/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York quotation was ¼ lower at 67¼. Locally rates opened at 78½ *ex* duty for ready, improving to 78 13/16 *ex* duty before the close. Forward quotations are steady as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Es	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	12	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	79	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
To-day's advices report a sharp fall in New York, Liverpool also having given way. Here, prices for New Crop are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower and there is little or no enquiry from any source. There is no sign yet of general rain up-country, though here and there heavy showers have fallen, chiefly in the South.
Ready Cotton is easier, and holders are, for the most part, willing sellers, but the demand is meagre and stocks are moving slowly.
The market closes weak.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275/76	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	261/62	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptl ...	235/36	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Pulgaum ...	228	"
" " Khaugaum Akola ...	217/18	"
" " Amraoti ...	218	"
" " Muttia ...	207	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	197/98	"
Fine M. G. " ...	208	"
" " Bengals ...	203	"
" " " ...	205	Dec. 07
" " " ...	207/8	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals ...	185/6	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 8,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·02 —10	5·96 —10	5·93 —10	5·91 —10	5·91 —09

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
6·91 —10	5·92 —10	5·93 —10	5·93 —10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready....	Rs.	7 13	0 B. T.
September	"	8 0	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with only business doing at the following quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 12	0
Yellow Gujerat	"	10 10	0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady, but there is not much enquiry at ruling rates. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	56	0	0 Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c. ...	"	54	8	0 "
Black Kutni ...	"	47	0	0 "

Poppyseed :—

	Rs.	11	11 0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	38	8 0

Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	21	8 0

Tone—Firmer.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	5	10 0

Tone—Strong.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, ...	Rs.	5	7	0 Sept.-Oct.
New White Delhi.	Rs.	5	6	0 Apl.-May

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,360
India	64 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	49

Mills :—

Century	1,700
David	445
Empress	440
Howard and Bullough ...	580
Kohinoor...	750
Manockji Petit	3,320
Standard...	1,280
Textile	1,200

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	200
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	630
Volkart's United	1,100

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...	330
Badham Pile and Co.	127
Bombay Flour Mill	950
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	290
Colaba Land and Mill	1,050
Delhi Flour Mill	157
Marcks and Co	138
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	60
Telephone Co.	39 1/3
Treacher and Co	560

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	111
Tapti-Valley	480

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,319	bales.
Wheat	8,850	cwts.
Linseed	4,763	"
Rapeseed...	1,980	"
Gingellyseed	182	"
Poppyseed	1,825	"
Groundnuts	56	"
Castorseed	1,128	"
Rice	1,197	"
Myrabollams	571	"
Cottonseed	4,812	"
Mowrasced	9 140	"
Gram	1,081	"
Joowar	27	"
Maize	Nil	

Florilline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TRINGHAM—Sept 17, at Oswold House, Murree, the wife Captain A. M. Tringham, D. S. O., "The Queen's" Regiment, of a daughter.

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It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 34m; High water, 1-21m.; 1-23s.; Low water, 7-3m.; 7-19s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre : Pierrot Entertainment.
Byculla Club, adjourned half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-25 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—September 29th, Last Quarter, 5h. 7-1 p.m. September 30th, is Apogee, 6·5 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 26.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, adjourned meeting, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre : Pierrot Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 28m, Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water. 2-1m., 1-53s. Low water, 7-38m., 7-51s.

Friday, September 27.—P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English Mails of 13th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Gaiety Theatre : Pierrot Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 3-41m., 2-25s.; Low water, 9-15m., 8-25s.

Saturday, September 28.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 12 noon. Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p. m. Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams *vs.* Baronet Cricket Club and Graham's Cricket Club, respectively. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 3-22m., 2-58s. Low water, 8-58m., 9-5s.

Sunday, September 29.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h., 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 4-0m., 3-34s.; Low water, 10-1m., 9-59s.

Monday, September 30.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2-15 p. m. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2-45 p.m. Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m. St. Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h, 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 5-18m., 4-32s.; Low water, 0-21m., 11-13s.

Tuesday, October 1.—St. Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 7-25m., 6-33s. Low water, 1-49s.

LECTURE.—In connection with the 40th anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavakar will deliver a lecture in English at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. to-day, on "Some aspects of the time."

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day at 6 p. m. (S. T.). The paper to be read is "Indian Folk-beliefs about the Tiger, Part II," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.

ACCIDENT IN THE ENGINE-ROOM OF A SHIP.—Yesterday morning while the engineers of the s. s. "Xema" were having a turn at the ship's engines before survey, the cover of the high pressure cylinder cracked and caused the steam and hot water to rush into the engine-room. One Mr. Rose was scalded about the face and forearms, and he is detained for treatment at the E. G. Hospital.

SUICIDE IN OLD AGE.—Tahanoo Mahadoo (60), a cleaner of the B. B. and C. I. Railway carriages and living at Parel, was suffering from leprosy for some time past. His condition grew worse, and yesterday he placed himself deliberately on the railway lines near Colaba and allowed himself to be killed by a passing train. Mr. Coroner Chalk held an inquest on his body at the Morgue, when a verdict of death from multiple injuries caused by his having committed suicide by putting himself under railway carriages was returned.

PAREL ORGAN FUND.—A very successful entertainment in aid of the Parel Church Organ Fund took place at the G. I. P. Institute on Friday evening. The first part of the programme included an excellent minstrel sketch entitled "Mr. Johnson's Evening at Home," whilst the second part consisted of a farce, "Done on both sides," admirably played by the "Amateur Thespian Club of Parel. The arrangements for the guests were well managed by the Secretary and Committee, and it is hoped that future performances may be as well patronised as this initial attempt.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p m, to-day :—

March ...	Le Regiment Favori ... Ertl
Overture ...	Tancrede ... Rosini
Valse ...	Donauwellchen ... Strauss
Selection ...	Sergeant Brue ... Lehman
Egyptian Intermezzo	Zellah ... Loraine
Czardas ...	Dernier Amour ... Gung'l
Valse ...	Florodora ... Kerfert
Two-Step ...	Mumbliu Moss ... Thurban

ALLEGED THEFT IN THE MINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Power charged Daji Yesoo, a workman employed in the cutting department of the Bombay Mint, with the theft of nine blank rupees. The evidence showed that on Monday the accused was searched on suspicion by a havildar in the presence of Mr. James Brown, warder of the Mint, when nine blank rupees were found in a bandage on his left forearm. The accused denied having committed the theft, and said that the coins must have been placed by some one in the bandage while he was asleep. The case was adjourned for further enquiries.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON MONDAY'S FIRE.—The following is the official Police report on Monday's fire at Nagdevi Street :—On Monday at about 9-15 a.m. a fire broke out on the ground floor of a three-storied house at Nagdevi Street, belonging to one Haji Ebrahim Haji Mahomed Ebrahim and occupied by a Madrasi merchant named P.T. Warwir Meera Mohedin Rantar who kept a number of cases of sulphur matches in a godown on the ground floor. The cases of matches were being moved from the back of the godown to the front to be loaded into carts by coolies, for despatch up-country. Narso Urjoon and Bhau Mahadeo, two coolies, were rolling one of these cases across the godown when it suddenly burst into flames. The other cases of matches were soon ignited by the heat, and in a few minutes the whole place was one fire, which spread to the upper stories occupied by seven tenants, all of whom escaped unhurt, with the exception of two who sustained slight injuries while escaping out of a window. Narso Urjoon, one of the coolies, sustained severe burns on his legs, and he is detained in the G. T. Hospital. The Fire Brigade were quickly on the scene and succeeded in getting the fire under control by 10 a.m., completely extinguishing it by noon. The total damages sustained by the owner of the house, the occupant of the godown and the tenants is estimated at Rs. 36,700. None of the damaged articles were insured. The outer walls of the building cracked a good deal from the fire and as it was feared they might collapse, the place was barricaded off by the Municipal Engineer. A police guard has been posted to protect property in the building.

RATS AND PLAGUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find in yesterday's issue of your paper an article on "Rat-killing campaigns" written by Mr. Jivandas Pitamber advising people *not* to kill rats, for two reasons, *viz.* (1) rats are not the direct cause but rats only spread plague (2) rats perform the part of fore-runners to the plague and if all the rats are killed there would be nothing to give warning to people to leave their houses and the result might be disastrous. After stating these two reasons he jumps to the conclusion that killing of rats would mean depriving people of the means of warning, and they will not get the warning that they used to get, and then, as usual with the people of India, he relies upon the all important "Destiny" for the causation and non-causation of plague.

This sounds, on the surface, to be logical, but it is neither a logical nor scientific conclusion. Rats may not be the direct, but are certainly the indirect cause. The flea, which is a parasite on an infected rat, conveys the disease from the rat to man. Thus the rat must be the responsible party, as without a plague-infected rat there would be no plague in man. Now, Sir, as the flea is a parasite on the rat, if you take away the rat you will be removing a direct, and an indirect cause, too ; thus striking at the root of the evil, which all of us should aim at. The presence of rats keeps up the focus from which the disease is spread when other conditions are suitable.

The argument that rats being fore-runners they should not be destroyed cannot commend itself to wise and practical men of the day, in as much as nobody would like to try this dangerous experiment in his own family. That rats spread plague is admitted. This being so, who would like to wait to see rats dying in his own house and probably some members of the family along with them? Instances are too numerous where cases of plague have occurred amongst human beings side by side with rat plague.

To evacuate during the cold weather is a safe remedy. People in India are so superstitious that, on account of religious ceremony or other excuse, even after rats have died they stick on to infected places for a day or two and the result is an outbreak of human plague in the house. There are several instances of this in Bombay. It was only the other day that 7 or 8 cases occurred in a house on Queen's

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1907

BOMBAY WATER DEPARTMENT.

AT the meeting of the Corporation on Monday last, the Report of the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the reorganization of the Bombay Water Works Department in its higher grades came up for consideration and, in response to the Commissioner's desire, it was transferred for consideration to a strong Committee composed of members who may be relied upon to weigh thoroughly the proposals and aid the Commissioner in his task of regulating and rendering more efficient one of the most important branches of the Municipal Executive. Briefly stated, the proposals are to abolish the posts of Deputy Water Engineer, of Chief Inspector, and of Assistant Engineer and substitute for them a properly qualified Hydraulic Engineer, brought out from England, and three Assistants to be known as the Assistant Engineer for Maintenance, the Assistant Engineer for Construction and the Superintendent of Waste Prevention. It is a big scheme, and unquestionably means a very great deal for the City and the public. But we feel confident that, in view of expansion in the near future and in view of the very serious complaints of shortage of supply which have characterised recent times, the scheme has been formulated none too soon; and from the very favourable manner in which the leading men of the Corporation received the Report, it appears that they also share our views.

The Municipal Commissioner has not attempted to mince matters while urging his views upon the Corporation. He has pointed out very clearly the enormous volume of work which now lies on the shoulders of the Executive Engineer and the consequent necessity of relieving him of responsibility in regard to the current work of the Water Department. He has drawn attention to the sustained activity of the Health Department and the supreme need for the Water Department to keep itself abreast of the sister Departments' demands; and he has emphasized the fact that, in spite of our Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi reservoirs, the public is often lamentably short of water—the prime necessity of life in this country—, and has often to be content with somewhat unsatisfactory answers to its complaints. If the Corporation subsequently sanctions the Commissioner's scheme—which we believe they will do,—their action will mark a turning point in the history of the Water Works of Bombay; for not only will the Corporation have at their disposal more expert knowledge to guide them in the larger problems of increased supply which must before long become insistent; but they will also have the assurance that the Water Department has been reorganized on lines far more suited to give satisfaction to the public than is possible at present. It appears that the Report now before the Corporation is to be followed at an early date by a second report on the inspectorial staff required for the Water Engineer and his three Assistants. We shall await this with interest; and, judging by the excellent relations which now exist between all parties in the Corporation, we feel certain that the whole subject will be carefully discussed and that the Councillors, as a body, and the Executive will join forces in a solid attempt to do their best by our rapidly expanding City.

DAMP AIR. ONE of the most abiding impressions the sojourner in India takes away with him, after a protracted residence, is of the battle he fought with the elements in defence of his belongings. Air, water, heat and sunlight, whether divided or combined, can work wonders, and the experiences they bring us constitute some of the most useful parts of our general education. We may study these forces at any and at all times, but it is during the rains that they impress themselves unpleasantly on our notice. Dampness is a term that is very little understood by the public when applied to the air, and the scientific expression of it as a proportion of saturated air does not help people very much. Humidity 75 per cent. really means that the air contains 75 per cent. of the moisture it could possibly contain if quite saturated. At 62 degrees Fahrenheit a thousand cubic feet of air saturated to 75 per cent. would contain 10·68 ounces of water vapour, but at 82 degrees it would contain 20·64 ounces and at 102 degrees 38·4 ounces. The effect of damp on perishable materials is much influenced by heat, so that the average dampness in England, which is 82 per cent., is less injurious than that of Bombay, which is 77 per cent. But the mean English temperature is slightly under 50 degrees, while that of Bombay is just under 80 degrees. Again, the constantly changing temperature of the air is constantly changing the dampness of it, for a given amount of moisture that would saturate the air at 62 degrees would produce a very dry effect if the air rose to 92 degrees, because then the air would be only one-third saturated; unless during a period of continuous rain the air is constantly changing its function and imparting additional moisture to absorbent materials or withdrawing moisture from them, and this is what accounts for the trouble we have during the rains when our household goods become tarnished or mildewed, rotten or discoloured. It does not take long to observe how cutlery if kept in contact with any textile fabric during rainy weather will become hopelessly ruined, and as wool absorbs twice as much moisture as cotton, it is to that extent worse in its influence on steel goods. Cutlery, weapons, instruments of steel and other bright objects of the baser metals should not be kept in contact with either woven cloth or leather, for both are absorbent and both are liable to damage the goods. This is now well known to dealers in surgical and mathematical instruments, weapons and woodworking tools. The best surgical instruments are kept nowadays in metallic cases or in cases of wood saturated with paraffin wax. A dry atmosphere, even if the temperature be high, has a preservative effect on most articles of organic origin, such as clothing, leather goods, books and furniture, and such of them as can be kept in specially dry receptacles are most easily preserved. It is thus that in nearly every household there is some receptacle in which things are kept that must be preserved from excessive damp. The drying box for cigars is the most familiar example, it is cylindrical in form and the cigars are held in a compartment with a perforated bottom, beneath which is the lime which, by drying the air around the cigars until it begins to absorb the moisture contained in them, finally reduces them to the desired condition. The lime ought to be in a space above the cigars instead of being below them, because moist air being lighter than dry air the vapour from the cigars would rise readily to the lime while the dry air would fall by gravity, to renew its work of absorption.

Moisture may be removed from the air in two ways: by absorption using lime, dry salt, dried sawdust, chloride of calcium or sulphuric acid, all of which materials are used. Lime is the most common drier when used on a small scale; the others may be revived and used over again many times by the application of heat. Air may also be dried by cooling it below the temperature at which it will carry its charge of moisture, which is then deposited in the form of dew. Saturated air at 82 degrees, if cooled to the freezing point and heated again to 82 degrees, would only contain 17 per cent. of moisture and if further heated the percentage of moisture would diminish again. It is thus that the air for the blast furnaces at Pittsburgh is treated and by this means the last variable element in the manufacture of pig iron has been eliminated. Air may be cooled and dried for special wards in a hospital in the months of May and October, when the heat and moisture interfere with the recovery of certain cases. The supply of power by means of electric current in Bombay simplifies this problem considerably. Books are injured in damp weather by the decay of the paste used in binding, which is rarely mixed with an antiseptic and thus encourages fungoid growths which in the end detach the covers and rot the sewing. Leather if well tanned suffers much less from damp than ill-tanned skin. Fungi attack leather, especially in damp and dark situations, and destroy its tenacity. Fungi, again, attack all kinds of clothing especially if they contain size or starch of any kind, or if they have been worn and stored without washing. The effect of the fungus or mildew is to rot the tissue. If stored in a dry atmosphere the deterioration is hardly noticeable. An atmosphere impregnated with naphthalene vapour is inimical to mildew, so it is frequently used for the protection of clothing but it cannot be used near gold or silver lace, which it discolours. It is also deadly to insect life. For ordinary use, an absorbent which is cheap and is not dangerous is preferable to even more effective material. Lime is therefore largely used in the household and its efficiency depends a good deal on the manner of use. The drying vessel whether it be a box or a bottle must close as tightly as possible, else the work of the lime shut up with the goods to be dried will be interfered with by damp air passing in and out with every change of barometric pressure. When the lime ceases to work, the contents of the box will begin to absorb moisture again from the air which leaks in, and deterioration may begin. It is possible to dry certain things too fast. Damp cigars, if shut up with too large a charge of quicklime, will dry so rapidly on the outside as to split their covering leaf, book-backs will curl, and small articles of wood and ivory may split owing to irregular contraction, the outer surface drying and shrinking more rapidly than the inner portion. If the box is sufficiently tight, the lime may be removed when the contents are sufficiently dried, and they will continue for a long time without requiring further attention. Cartridges have been kept for ten years in excellent condition in a good tin drying box. A drying box is easily made if the following conditions are observed: It may be of the size of an office desk or a cupboard, or as small as a quart bottle, but the same rule applies to all. They must be air and damp proof and the joint of the cover must be thoroughly close. A large box may be made of any wood with a zinc or tin plate lining carefully fitted in place. The lid must be similarly lined and the joint faces of lid and box must be carefully placed and fitted until when chalk is rubbed on one surface it will mark the corresponding surface at every part. The lid is then put in place and a weight placed upon it while the hinges are screwed on from the outside. On the opposite side suitable hooks are fixed to hold the lid down. Shelves or trays may be fitted inside as desired. The cheapest drying box is made from a kerosene tin with a circular neck, and cup six inches across. When properly fitted these boxes are really air-tight and they may be used for an infinity of purposes, from holding law documents to preserving confectionery. The lime is hung in a bag of white drill suspended within the cup and in this position it does not reduce the storage space of the box. Sunlight is a preservative against mildew; a damp room well lighted is safer than a drier chamber that is dark, but sunlight has a bleaching effect on colours and this effect is increased by moisture. A familiar example is the effect of the sun on coloured clothing while drying in the sun after being washed. So much loss is incurred every year in India from the effects of damp weather upon valuable property, that the subject of preservative methods deserves a far wider recognition than it has hitherto received.

PROFESSORIAL PUERILITY. RUMMAGING amongst a pile of copies of the *North American Review* we recently came upon an article by Professor Goldwin Smith on Britain in India, in the course of which the author asserts that the British raj is bound to come to an end. And this is the sort of argument that Dr. Smith indulges in, in order to bolster up his dictum:—

"It does not seem to be in much danger of being brought to an end by internal rebellion. Yet it must end. Such is the decree of nature: no race can forever hold and rule a land in which it cannot rear its children. In what form the end would come it has hitherto been impossible to divine. 'By accident' was the only reply which one who had held high office in India could make to such a question on that subject. Since this rearrangement of the East, a more definite source of possible disturbance may be said to loom. In encouraging Japan to go to war, Lord Lansdowne may have done something which was far from his intention, and of which he did not dream. He may have inadvertently pressed the button of fate."

The latter argument we will leave alone, as too hifalutin' to be worth discussion. But as to the more vital suggestion that British rule is bound to end because British children cannot be reared in India, a few words may enlighten Dr. Smith as to the absurdity of this statement. Britain holds India because she can send a regular supply of Britishers to this country to govern it. And the reason that she can thus hold it is the same reason that accounts for her becoming the ruler of the country. It is because British brains, pluck and stamina are so pre-eminently superior to those of Asiatics that she continues not merely to hold India but to maintain peace within her borders. The very reason which, Dr. Smith says, will account for Britain's failure to hold India is precisely the reason why she does hold it. When the supply of hardy Western youths ceases to flow Eastwards, then the British hold on the country will begin to decline. But there is no indication of such a calamity (for India) ever happening, and to talk about it being "the decree of nature" that "no race can for ever hold and rule a land in which it cannot rear its children" is the most unmitigated nonsense. Anything more patent than that the children of India can never rule the country could not be conceived. We greatly suspect that in Professor Goldwin Smith's gloomy prognostications of the end of the British raj in India, the wish is father to the thought. He is an out-and-out Little Englander, and his Pro-Boer ravings during the war are not yet forgotten.

THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME. DESPITE a falling off in the amount contributed, the Committee of Management of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home are able to report a satisfactory financial year in 1906. This was due almost entirely to a large grant from Government. It is not pleasing to record a decrease in public support for so excellent an institution, but it has to be done, for the voluntary contributions in 1906, including monthly subscriptions, donations and offertories amounted to Rs. 918-12-6 as compared with Rs. 1,036-12-6 in 1905. The decrease is small perhaps, but it is to be hoped it will not continue. The Home was started in 1849 for the benefit of pensioners of the Indian Army. The present building was erected in 1855, but owing to the introduction of the short service system the number of pensioners applying for admission gradually fell off. It was then decided to extend the benefits of the Home to soldiers' widows, for whom it is now specially maintained, though the widows of Europeans generally are admitted in the absence of applications from soldiers' widows. One effect of the grant from Government is that each soldier's widow is now given a grant of Rs. 15 a month, a goal which has been long aimed at. One other matter in connection with the Home deserves mention. Twenty years ago was started a new building fund which speedily amounted to Rs. 24,000. Since then on several occasions it has been necessary to draw on this fund for ordinary annual expenses. The question of a new Home is now before the Government of Bombay and it is satisfactory, therefore, that the Committee of Management was able to add all interest to the building fund and carry forward a credit of nearly six hundred and fifty rupees.

NEWSPAPERS PROHIBITED. WE are glad to notice that a Notification in the *Gazette of India* prohibits the bringing into India of copies of the "Gaelic American," the "Indian Sociologist" and "Justice." The first of these, as we stated yesterday, is an Irish revolutionary paper published in America. It virulently attacks the British Government and is glad of any excuse to do so. It hailed the unrest in India as one of those things likely to hamper the British Government, and opened its columns to most virulent correspondence from India and Indians. *Justice* is a Socialist organ of a dangerous type and the *Indian Sociologist* is the journal to which Mr. Rees called attention in the House of Commons the other day. No sooner had the question been put than the conductor, Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, became alarmed and fled and, in his September number which has reached India, he announced that he had transferred his head-quarters to Paris. The gentleman is more afraid for his skin than most "patriots." The September number, as we have intimated, has already reached India and the Postal and Customs authorities may find it difficult to prohibit the next number landing. There is craft as well as cowardice in its itinerant conductor, who, as he shows, is here to-day and gone to-morrow. We should have less fear of his potency for ill if he were dependent on his journal or on his own private efforts and industry, instead of on the magnanimity of his family in India.

THE Anchor Line steamer *Britannia* passed Suez on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on the 6th proximo.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st August 1907 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 107,887 mds. and Rs. 25,579 in the earnings.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphed on the 17th instant:—"Teas with quality were eagerly competed for at higher prices. Common teas are steady. Cocoa is 5s. up since last week; but no sales. Rubber unchanged."

AN engagement is announced between Miss Dulcie Shubrick, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Shubrick, Superintendent of the Jail, Trichinopoly, and Mrs. Shubrick, and Captain E. C. Kauntze, 86th Carnatic Infantry, and it is understood that the wedding is to take place in December.

AN action has been instituted in the Colombo District Court by the Shah Steam Navigation Co. against the British India S. N. Company and Mr. R. W. P. Wilkins, Pilot, for Rs. 13,960 for the collision of the latter Company's vessel "Okara" with the former's "Shah Alum," which anchored in Colombo Harbour on the 12th September 1906. The damages arose through heavy expenditures on survey and repairs and steamer's long sittings for navigation. If the pilot is held liable the Shah Co. claims from him only Rs. 1,500 and costs.

COL. H. C. KEMBLE, late of the 2nd Bengal Cav., has died at Felixstowe at the age of sixty-seven. He took part in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858, when he was present at the relief of Azimghur, and in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India in 1863-64, including the affairs at Shubkudde, for both of which campaigns he had the medal. He also served with the 2nd Bengal Cav. in the Egyptian war of 1882, taking part in the action of Kassassin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and being mentioned in despatches and receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, the medal with clasp, the bronze star, and the Order of the Osmanieh.

MUCH has been said about the aid which photography gives to the police in the identification of criminals. We are told that from Rome the other day six photographs, in different poses, of the same criminal who had escaped from prison were sent to all the different communes. From one official came the following letter:—"Five of the criminals of whom you sent the photographs have been arrested; we are on the track of the other." The last time this story went the rounds (the *Globe* comments) the scene was laid at Moscow.

OUR BERLIN LETTER

IN USUM DELPHINI.

Social Democracy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 6.

The former Deputy of the French Chamber, N. Francois Laur, has made the best of the political *saison morte* to remaind the world of his existence. In the columns of the London "Times" he published a series of conversations on high politics that, he assures us, were held by Prince Bismark and M. Gambetta in May 1878. The sensation caused by these "revelations" was destined to last only a few days, for it could be authentically proved that anything like a conversation between both great statesmen did never take place. It is true that a friendly meeting that might have acquired a great political consequence was projected; but particularly unlucky circumstances prevented its realisation. In the beginning Bismark opposed it in the interest of Gambetta—as he did not wish to put him in a bad light with his French compatriots—; then Bismark took kindly to the plan, while Gambetta was unavoidably prevented from coming; at last, when Gambetta was willing to take the initiative, Bismark was seriously ill.

It follows from the negation of any meeting of the two statesmen, that the alleged conversations reproduced by M. Laur are set in abeyance, and the whole dwindles away into "a mockery, a delusion and a snare" that does not stand to the credit of a serious paper like the "Times." But it is worth while to inquire into the motive that inspired M. Laur to come forth with such a clumsy imposture. First of all, one might feel inclined to seek the explanation in personal vanity. "Bismarck" being the greatest statesman of his time, and Gambetta figuring as the most influential personality in French history since the downfall of Napolion III, are just the two historic heroes whose opinions on the configuration of modern political affairs would claim the widest attention. Naturally, the mediator of such an exchange of ideas would stand out in high relief, and M. Laur's somewhat faded reputation is really in need of being rendered prominent again by some artifice. But we are bound to say that it would be an injustice to the French politician if we were to seek his motive merely in his

CRAVING FOR NOTORIETY.

The contents of the alleged conversation are of a nature that political aims cannot be gainsaid in this attempt at mystification. M. Laur puts into Gambetta's mouth arguments that are calculated to make the dead lion appear as an enthusiastic patron of a closer attachment of the great Powers of Continental Europe, especially of France and Germany, to England, while Bismarck is represented as being radically opposed to such an idea. The German statesman does not in plain words advocate a war against Great Britain, but he considers it desirable that the Continental States of Europe should combine for the purpose of counter-balancing the influence of England and enforcing upon it an awkward isolation. It is avowedly the opposite views of both statesman on this question that cause the plan of conciliation to break down.

From this argumentation it becomes obvious what political ends M. Laur had in view. He wished to strengthen the bonds of friendship between England and France by pointing out that already a generation ago the greatest French statesman would rather renounce the desired concord with Germany than accept a Continental Alliance directed against England. On the other hand, he wishes to show that it was not only the consequence of certain frictions of Colonial policy, that some slight misunderstandings grew up between England and Germany, but that already years before the first inauguration of a German Colonial policy the greatest Germam statesman looked upon England as an enemy who ought to be diplomatically nullified, if not attacked by force of arms.

The moment for publishing this spurious conversation was not badly chosen. The visit of a number of English Journalists to Germany, the recent meeting of the Sovereigns of both countries at Wilhelmshoehe, the announced visit of the Emperor and Empress to England in November, and the intended voyage of the King and Queen of England to Germany, have proved to the world that the political relations between the two great Germanic Powers are much better now than they were a year ago: In this situation the patriotic turn of mind of M. Laur induced him to incite, if possible, new misgivings between both countries, and for this purpose he came forth with his "revelations" to which the "Times" opened its hospitable colums: Every friend of peace will only wish that all attempts at estranging two great nations would always be as promptly discredited and held out to public ridicule as this clumsy forgery of M. Laur's pen.

THE "HAPPY FAMILY" OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

The international Congress of Socialists at Stuttgart was of particular interest, because it was the test how far Social Democracy nowadays is really international, i. e., to what extent it may be claimed that, in the face of practical questions of policy, a feeling of solidarity permeates the Social Democrats of various countries. For the politician it is of no consequence that on such occasions usually much fuss is made about the alleged bonds of unity; but it would be of grave importance if, as a matter of fact, the Social Democrats of the whole world had arrived at a good understanding and formed on solid identity. If that were the case, the influence of the Social Democratic party in each country could not fail to be considerably enhanced by this indisputable harmony.

If we were to believe the "Central Organ" of German Socialism, this test would have been splendidly verified. "For," says the "Vorwaerts," in its Epilogue to the Stuttgart meeting, "the Congress was a great success, as it afforded an impressive spectacle of parliamentary business and a conclusive demonstration of the solidarity of the socialistic movement in which the labouring masses of all countries were united into one party."

But, already, the outward appearance of the reported debates gives the lie to these boastful assertions of the "Vorwaerts." Repeatedly, such stormy scenes occurred that the occupiers of the Rostrum were prevented from finishing their speech. In the reports published in the columns of the "Vorwaerts" we find, that Herr Singer, the "born" chairman of Socialistic meetings, found it necessary to announce: "I must urgently request that stormy outburst of anger are left aside; *this Congress is not to be terrorized.*" Now, if even in the opinion of the Chairman one part of the Delegates tried to "terrorize" the other, it can hardly be said that the course of debates was very imposing, or that the unanimity of international Socialism was brought to light. But just as well as in outward procedure the good unterstanding was missing

THE SUBSTANCE IN THE TRANSACTIONS.

In the centre of the debates we find the attitude of Socialism towards Colonial policy. Many Delegates recognized the indispensability of Colonial possessions and applauded the methods of colonisation employed by the leading states, with utterances that are quite akin to the arguments of most Bourgeois champions of a sound Colonial policy. Others there were who condemn all Colonial aspiration and have a great mind to leave Africa to the Negroes and Australia to the aboriginal Papuans. For whole days these antagonistic standpoints were contended for with the utmost rage and with most recrimenatory imputations. When among the most indecent uproar the votes were taken, the enemies of Colonial activity counted 125 and the Colonial politicians 108 supporters, respectively. Practically, both sides were accordingly almost equally represented. How is it possible, then, to speak of unanimity in a question of such importance? Or could any sensible man honestly believe that the Socialistic friends of Colonial aspirations, having arrived at their conviction by their own practical experience or by taking cognizance of the serious scientific labour of others, will readily change their mind at the dictation of this casual majority in the latest Congress? How unwarrantable such a supposition must appear is sufficiently clear from the fact that the vast majority of Englishmen and Dutchmen among the Delegates voted with the minority, the Servians and Roumanians with the majority. Of course, Englishmen and Dutchmen who belong to nations who have most successfully colonized the remote corners on Earth would hardly be prepared to take lessons on this question from inhabitants of the Balkan peninsula, who have not taken up "the White man's burden" in this respect.

In the same way the incompatible differences of opinion came to the foreground, when other grave questions were ventilated. As an instance of paramount importance from the Socialistic point of view, we need only mention the agitation against Militarism. This time the French Delegates defended the most Radical plan of campaign, while the German Socialists adopted an attitude of tame opportunism, so that they were ridiculed by M. Herve as "well-fed Bourgeois"—a nickname of the most shameful significance in the eyes of Social Democrats. It is amusing that the "Vorwaerts" remonstrated by calling M. Herve "*Galliger Herr*," not a bad punnage, as it implies as well the meaning of bitter as gall as the German nickname for the French "Gaulish." Such anecdotes well illustrate the alleged feeling of brotherhood and unanimity between the Social Democrats. Nor was there any real harmony about the question what should be the proper attitude of Socialism towards foreign emigration and immigration. Again a yawning gulf between the two opposite views appeared in the discussion about the relation of Social Democracy to Trade Unionism. In the end subterfuge was always taken in lose futile resolutions, which, as they were without any definite bearing, could be easily carried with overwhelming majorities. But he must be very innocent indeed who is impressed or deceived by this mode of procedure. The Social Democrats were never tired on harping on the failure of the Hague Conference to arrive at far-reaching results. We may grant them this point, but need only refer to this Stuttgart Congress as a reminder, that the great International Meetings of Social-Democracy are, to say the least, just as barren of tangible results as those arranged in harmony with the present order of society.

ART GOSSIP.

We are at present witnessing the definite distribution of works of art over the whole world; for it is not probable that this process may be repeated for a long time to come. As late as 1850 it was, as is proved by many instances, comparatively easy to bring together, even with moderate means, a handsome collection of fairly representative and partially magnificent works of art. Since that time, however, the number of works of art, and, more especially of masterpieces offered for sale, has gradually dwindled down. Prices readily paid have gone up enormously and reached a decidedly fanciful standard. If now, occasionally, a masterpiece of art changes ownership, it generally falls into the hand of some public collection that according to human foresight will never part with it. The only exception are the much talked-of American purchases. They are as a rule due to the love of art of private gentlemen; but sooner or later their collections will also be handed over to the care of the public Museums in the United States.

The eagerness of American buyers to seize the last opportunity for securing a share of the old treasures of Art for the Western Hemisphere is, from the American point of view, quite natural and highly laudable. But it may be doubted whether this emigration of European Art treasures is, in the interest of the study of Art and of general culture, a matter of congratulation. For it is questionable whether the comparatively few masterpieces that brought together and separated from their native soil could ever be so beneficial in America as they certainly would be in Europe where they were produced, where they have congenial surroundings, and where there are other kindred works of Art from which their particular features may be explained or clearly set off by way of comparison.

It is reported that again out of the Kann collection in Paris a great many of the best specimens of Art will be taken over to America. The late Rudolf Kann in his lifetime had quite different intentions. He thought of bequeathing one part of his collection, which for its many excellent pictures by Rembrandt took a most prominent place, to the Louvre and the other to the Berlin Gallery, whose keeper Dr. Bode had been his chief adviser since the foundation of his collection. The purchasers, Messrs. Duveen Brothers of London, have indeed recognised the merits of Dr. Bode, by presenting a valuable portrait by Gonzales Coques to the Kaiser Friedrich-Museum started by Dr. Bode. But how the beautiful treasures of the Kann collection will be eventually distributed is still uncertain. Some American lovers of art will be bidders for some of the choicest pieces, but the old public collections are also on the spot and if they cannot dispose of as high sums of money as the American Millionaires, they have the advantage of old-established connections and a closer touch with the Fine Art market.

The Fine Art Department of the Italian Government has secured a most laudable acquisition. As "Adoration by the Shepherds" of Jacopo Bassano's masterhand has been purchased for the Museum of Venice. It is indeed generally recognized as the most beautiful picture by this clever and bright master of colours. Still more important are the purchases of the "Stadel Museum" of Frankfort on Main, which, recently, under the direction of Dr. Swarzenski, shows a remarkable activity. After acquiring some splendid works by Rembrandt and Cranach, it now secured a magnificent masterpiece by Palma Vecchio. The picture represents some Nymphs resting; it belonged formerly to a small private collection in England and is all the more interesting because it conclusively proves the great influence of Giorgione on Palma.

Indefatigable in its purchases is the Berlin Gallery. We mention here only two precious pictures by Carpaccio, two works by the early Sienese painter Ugolino, and a wonderful "Crucifixion" by the little-known South-German painter Konrad Witz. In the meantime, the plans for the enlarging of the Berlin Museum buildings have been taken in hand. The German Director, Dr. Bode, laid some proposals before the Kaiser during his recent stay at Cassel, and as they found approval, the negociations between the various authorities have been carried on, so that the next Prussian Diet will be asked to grant the required expenses. The buildings already standing on the so-called Museum Island, will thereby be combined into one great architectural design.

We reproduce the interesting private communication that Professor Wormann, Director of the famous Dresden Gallery, has taken the initiative for getting a new home for the modern section of this collection. Thereby, the magnificent old works of Art in the Gallery will gain the necessary room for effective display. Lastly, we notice with regret that the beautiful Six collection of Amsterdam is reported to come under the hammer. This collection of old masterpieces is still in the hands of the family, whose ancestor was the liberal patron of Rembrandt, and is so often represented on portraits by this great artist.

L. ASCH.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As illustrative of the value of the Police being instructed in "First aid to the Injured" I beg to draw your attention to the following case. Sub Inspector Finan of A. Division was a few days since called to an accident at a Printing Press in the Fort. On arrival he found that a machine man had his forearm broken in two places and the main artery severed. He promptly extemporised a tourniquet and splints out of newspapers, subsequently removing the patient to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where he is now doing well. The man undoubtedly owes his life to the prompt measures taken by Mr. Finan.—Yours &c.

GEORGE LUND,
Honorary Secretary,

Bombay, 23rd September.

Col. Richard Lacy, late of the East Lancashire Regt., whose death is announced as having occurred at his residence, Moorholme, Neston, Cheshire, in his eighty-sixth year, joined the Army in 1842. He reached captain's rank in 1854, became major in 1868, lieutenant-colonel in 1877, and retired in 1881. Col. Lacy served with the 33rd Regt. throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68, and as local lieutenant colonel, commanded the greater part of a brigade during a portion of the advance on Magdala, and finally was present at its storming and capture. For his services he received a medal. He served in the Afghan war of 1878-80, and commanded a brigade at the Quetta field force at the occupation of Kandahar. He was also present in the engagements at Ahmed Khel and Urzoo, near Ghuznee, in command of the 81st Foot, was mentioned in despatches, but did not bring away the medal with clasp.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE KEY TO THE EAST.

Admiral Dewey on the Suggested Sale.

EFFECT ON AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Admiral Dewey strongly condemns the newspaper agitation advocating the sale of the Philippines to Japan.

He says that if the Philippines passed to Japan, the latter would command every gateway to the Orient and completely shut out America, both commercially and strategically.

The abandonment of the Philippines would mean that the United States would cease to have a diplomatic voice in Eastern affairs.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Ratifications Exchanged.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Ratifications of the Anglo-Russian Convention were exchanged in St Petersburg to-day.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

A Contrast.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

An article published in the *Times* contrasts the middle class of India with the middle class of England, and points out that the former, springing from mere book learning, are incapable of doing the work of the latter.

The article discusses the possibilities of imparting to Indians European qualities and urges patriots to cooperate with the Government in promoting industrial enterprise by which they will do more to further the welfare of their countrymen, than by any amount of patriotic eloquence.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Farewell Reception by Indians.

"BANDE MATARAM" IN HOLBORN

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The London Indians gave a farewell reception in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday.

Mr. Naoroji was absent owing to ill-health.

Sir Henry Cotton and Sir M. Bhownaggree delivered panegyrics on Mr. Naoroji.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

Suspects Shot without Trial.

ANOTHER GOVERNOR KILLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Seven workmen and a girl have been shot, without a trial, at Lodz, for complicity in the murder of a leading manufacturer.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Ali Bey, Governor of Van, when arriving at Batoum *en route* for Constantinople, was attacked and mortally wounded. His assailant escaped.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Unprecedented Apathy.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The first stage of the elections for the Russian Duma has been marked by unprecedented abstentions and apathy.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Visit by the Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The German Colonial Secretary Herr Dernburg has arrived at Mombassa, *en route* for a tour through German East Africa.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Disestablishment Demanded.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

A Welsh Nonconformist manifesto has been issued protesting against the delay of the Government in dealing with disestablishment and summoning a political Nonconformist Convention independent of their Parliamentary Representatives.

GENERAL FRENCH.

Unofficial Visit to Russia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

General Sir John French starts on an unofficial visit to Russia on Friday.

FIGHT AT ROSCOMMON.

Nationalists vs. Sinn Fein.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Differences between the Nationalists and Members of the Sinn Fein led to a free fight in the Roscommon County Council in which several were badly hurt. The police restored order.

TRANSATLANTIC WRILESS TELEGRAPHY.

Nearing Completion.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Signor Marconi has arrived at Glace Bay in Nova Scotia. He announces that all obstacles have been finally overcome and that a Transatlantic service will be opened for regular business in three weeks' time.

MOROCCO'S RIVAL RULERS.

EX-SULTAN COMPLETES THE MARCH TO RABAT.

A Great Clash Imminent.

NEW SULTAN'S ARMY MARCHING ON CASA BLANCA.

GERMANY'S POLICY OF THE GOLDEN MEAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Sultan Abdul Aziz has arrived at Rabat.

Mulai-Hafid left Marrakesh, on the 19th of September, with six thousand men and guns, in the direction of Casa Blanca, but it is uncertain whether his objective is General Drude or Abdul Aziz.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Admiral Philibert reports from Casa Blanca that three tribes have signed the terms of submission and have given hostages.

They agree to surrender their arms, to give up the assailants of the Europeans who were massacred at Casa Blanca, and to pay an indemnity.

LATER.

General Drude is continuing his operations against the tribes which have not submitted.

German semi-official writers point out that Gemany has neither renounced her interests in North Africa in favour of France nor will she adopt an active policy of intervention or annexation but will continue with the happy mean between the two extremes.

Germany has merely expressed her readiness to tolerate a provisional Franco-Spanish police in Morocco and has not authorised France to carry out the scheme.

A recent *Times* telegram from Tangier states:—The Governors of those of the Southern tribes who at first hesitated to join Mulai Hafid's cause seem now to have acquiesced in his accession to the throne, and are proceeding to his Court at Marrakesh. Mulai Hafid is thus relieved of certain anxieties which might have prevented him from proceeding on the journey northwards which, it is said, he intends to undertake in the course of the next fortnight.

Mulai Abd-el-Aziz remains at Fez, where preparations are also being pushed forward for the march to Rabat, but it is still doubtful whether he can find sufficient money and men to leave the capital, especially as the tribes between Fez and Rabat are reported to be none too loyal. Further difficulties arise from the character of the Sultan's Viziers, who are not only cowards but also men incapable of any exertion, and whose one object at present seems to be the secretion of their money and valuables, which they are distributing in small lots among their trusted friends, so that they may the more easily be concealed.

It is useless at this juncture to attempt to form any estimate of Mulai Hafid's character or intentions. All that can be said is that he has never proved himself anti-European in the past, nor are the men whom he has chosen as advisers at all fanatical.

A Moorish official summed up the situation in conversation with me yesterday, when he remarked, on being asked about the relative characters of the two Sultans, "One we know is useless; probably the other is, too."

The troops from the recently defeated army which was operating against the K'Hmass tribe are being despatched from here to Fez to be at the disposal of Abd-el-Aziz should it be decided to leave the capital.

The financial crisis is most acute. The State Bank is refusing to advance money, while the Maghzen's credit is so hopeless that private banks, which are already badly bitten, will listen to no promises and be tempted by no offers of high interest. It is only in little sums that anything is forthcoming almost day by day to pay the Tangier garrison, while all official salaries ceased ages ago. In the circumstances it is wonderful how comparatively tranquil the general population remains.

In spite of the panic there is no reason to believe that any danger whatever exists here, and the mountain tribes, freed from the Shereefian troops, seem to have decided to do all in their power to maintain tranquillity, in which effort they are being actively supported by Raisuli, who appears to be playing the part of champion of law and order but shows no sign of hurry in coming to an arrangement about Sir Harry Maclean's release. It is more than possible that he is awaiting the result of the coming struggle between the two Sultans before deciding what terms he should ask or he would be likely to obtain.

A recent number of the *Libre Parole* states that at the Council of Ministers called by M. Clemenceau a proposal from Mulai Hafid to General Drude was discussed. Mulai Hafid is said to have informed the French General that if France and the signatory Powers of the Algeciras Convention would consent to recognise him as Sovereign of Morocco he would undertake to put a stop at once to all unrest in the Empire and to restore order. He demanded also, says the *Libre Parole*, that France, as a pledge of her good-will, should deliver up to him the arms and ammunition stored at Mogador. In the event of a negative reply he threatened to preach a holy war. The Council of Ministers came to no decision on this point, except to consult the other signatory Powers. Nevertheless, in order to be prepared for any emergency, they decided to send considerable reinforcements to General Drude, particularly of artillery and colonial troops, drawn from Paris and from Senegal.

The Tangier correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* has received (says Laffan) the following information from Southern Morocco:—No attempt will be made by the tribesmen to recapture Casa Blanca. The new Bashaw of Marrakesh, Hadji Thami, a brother of the powerful kaid of the Glaua tribe, will lead an army with artillery against Fez. Mulai Hafid will follow thither later on. The tribes surrounding Casa Blanca have been advised not to split up their forces. Mulai Hafid counts in Fez with influential partisans.

FOOD POISONING.

Rangoon Strand Hotel Tragedies.

Two European Victims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Since the regrettable tragedies which took place on Sunday through the consumption of food at the Strand Hotel two more deaths have occurred and another patient is dangerously ill.

One of the most recent victims is Mr. Pemberty, an engineer by profession and also a resident of the hotel, who died in the contagious disease ward of the Civil General Hospital last night. The other is Sister Genevieve, Lady Superioress of the Home for the Aged Poor, which is conducted by a little band of French Nuns known as the Little Sisters of the Poor. The deceased, it appears, partook of some food with Sister Mary, who is now suffering, which is alleged to have been supplied by the Strand Hotel on Sunday evening.

These four fatalities have created quite a panic. The police are making diligent enquiries along with the Health Officers, Major Williams and Captain Kilsall, who have taken a copy of Sunday night's menu, and sent samples of the drinking water and milk supplied to the hotel to the Chemical Analyser to Government for purposes of bacteriological examination.

The Medical authorities also inspected the hotel kitchen and water filters.

It is popularly believed that four deaths were due to ptomaine poisoning.

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Two European residents of the Strand Hotel died from cholera, one yesterday evening and the other this morning. The person who died yesterday was Mrs. Wickersham, wife of the Agent of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, while the other was Mr. Schneider, an Assistant in Messrs Stork and Company, who was removed to the General Hospital where he died this morning.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

At the U. S. Club at Simla this evening was held the Staff College Dinner, which was very largely attend, and was a most successful function:—

The following were the guests present:—

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General in India, and the Military Secretary to H. E the Commander-in-Chief. The Quarter-Master General in India being away from Simla was unable to be present.

The following Staff College Officers were present:—Lieutenant-General Sir B. Duff, Lieutenant-General F. W. Kitchener, Major-General A. W. L. Bayley, Brigadier-General G. F. C. Kitson, Colonels C. Beatson, F. W. N. McCracken, R. Berks Regiment, W. E. Peyton, 15th Hussars, C. N. Watts, Notts and Derby Regiment, G. M. Kirkpatrick R. E., E. H. Rodwell, 56th Rifles, J. S. E. Western, Lieutenant-Colonels W. A. Watson, C. I. Horse, R. N. Gamble, R. Berks Regiment, V. R. Brooke, 9th Lancers, Majors H. H. Austin, R. E., H. S. Sloman and H. D. Lawrence, E. Surrey Regiment, V. C. Climo Manchester Regiment, H. R. Blore K. R. R. Corps, F. Rennick, 40th Pathans, J. A. S. Tulloch, R. E., H. E. Gogarty, R. Scots Fusiliers, C. W. G. Richardson, 19th Punjabis, H. W. R. Senior, 20th Punjabis, A. Skeen, 24th Punjabis, L. M. Deas, S. and T. Corps; Captains W. H. Norman, 11th Lancers, S. G. Loch, R. E., H. A. V. Cummins, 24th Punjabis, D. Deane, 12th Cavalry, S. De V. A. Julius, R. Sussex Regt. C. L. Storr 54th Sikhs, A. J. Stuart, 40th Pathans, C. H. B. Lees, 51st Sikhs, P. O. Hambro, 15th Hussars, A. W. S. Knox, 58th Vaughan's Rifles, C. J. B. Hay, the Guides.

The usual loyal toast was duly honoured, and General Duff proposed "The Staff Colleges."

GENERAL DUFF'S SPEECH

General Duff said:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—In accordance with our annual custom I propose to ask you to drink to the continued prosperity of the two Staff Colleges, English and Indian. I am sure all regret that the distance of Quetta from Simla and the difficulty in finding time for the journey have deprived us of General Capper's presence here to-night and therefore of that account of the progress of the Staff College during the past year which we have become accustomed to regard as a feature of these dinners. I cannot pretend to supply the gap thus created, but one or two prominent events have been of sufficient importance to require mention. First there is the transfer of the Indian college from its temporary habitation at Deolali to its permanent quarters at Quetta. The new buildings have proved very suitable and satisfactory and the only complaint I have heard is that the number of married students is greater than the number of married as sufficient. It seems that the Indian Staff College has proved particularly attractive to married officers, but whether this phenomenon is to be regarded as permanent or merely temporary and accidental I cannot say. There may be some connection between matrimony and ambition, though I should not like to assert this as a fact in Lord Kitchener's presence. I leave the point to the consideration of those among us who are married. Next, you are aware that doing spring a large party of officers was sent to Manchuria to study battlefields. The trip proved unusually interesting and instructive owing to the great courtesy and kindness shown to the party by our friends and allies, the Japanese, to whom our sincere thanks are due. Lastly, the graduation of the first batch of students from the Indian College forms a notable epoch in its progress. The two symbolical owls figure on our menu to-night and I notice that the Indian owl still retains in the picture, that relative inferiority of size with which we started two years ago. But those years have been a period of growth and expansion. The Indian bird is approaching maturity. Its first batch of eggs have been hatched out and new brood are proving themselves worthy to rank with the children of the older institution. We cannot yet aspire to equality of size even pictorially but next year the Indian owl might be just a little bigger. But though the Indian College is growing up I am sure will not forget and I am sure we older officers who graduates of Camberley will never forget how much we owe to the older institution. And in that connection want I say to one word. More than once recently a younger generation of graduates from Camberley have expressed to me a fear that they may find themselves at a disadvantage in India as compared to men from Quetta and that when it comes to making selections for appointments the latter will be given preference. That is in India for which there is no foundation and I am glad I have this opportunity of contradicting it publicly. What the Commander-in-Chief looks to in making his selections is to get hold of the best men. His Excellency cares nothing as to which college they come from but only as to what sort of reports they bring with them. For this, as in all other mathers solidarity between the two colleges, at which we have always aimed, is complete and I now ask you, gentlemen, to join with me to drinking to the continued prosperity of both."

The health of Lord Kitchener was then proposed by Major Blore who said:—"Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—As Senior Officer of the First Class of Students at the Indian Staff College I have the honour now to propose the health of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the founder of the College. It may perhaps be regretted that there are not present here to-night more officers who have had the privilege of studying at the new College. I think there are only six; but this is mainly due to the great interest that his Excellency takes in assuring the success of the new College. Most of the officers who have lately completed their course at Deolali are now scattered throughout India, from Peshawar to Madras, holding Staff appointments and will, I hope, be encouraging others to follow in their footsteps. I think everybody here is fully aware of the history of the new College and anybody who knows that history must fully realise the debt of gratitude that the Army of India owes to its distinguished founder. The scheme originated with him and has been guided by him through the many difficulties that beset its path. I do not think it is too much to say that his Excellency is probably the only soldier in the Army of the British Empire who could successfully have overcome these difficulties. The scheme has now been brought to a successful conclusion with the result that India now possesses at Quetta a college equal in all essential matters to that at Home. His Excellency during his five years in India has proved himself in many ways a true friend of the Army in India, but this, I think, must justly be considered the greatest boon he has conferred upon the Officers. He has put within reach of every officer in India the opportunity to improve his professional knowledge by a two years' course at Quetta, and I speak from experience when I say that these two years at Quetta will not cost an officer any more than two years with his regiment. Nowadays all thinking soldiers are agreed—and I hope our distinguished guests will allow me to include them in this category—that an officer cannot fail to improve his professional ability by a course at the Staff College. His Excellency has done all in his power to help officers by founding the Quetta College. Its future success now lies in the hands of the officers themselves.

"Gentlemen, I will ask you now to drink to the health of his Excellency Lord Kitchener Commander-in-Chief in India and founder of the Indian Staff College."

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"Gentlemen,—I am very glad to be able to be present to-night as your guest and thus to have the opportunity of meeting so many students of both Colleges. I thank you very sincerely for the cordial manner in which you have received the toast of my health and I am very much obliged to Major Blore for the kind terms he used in proposing that toast. I can assure you that in founding a Staff College in this country, as well as in the other changes that I have introduced, my sole aim and endeavour has been, as far as in me lies, to promote the welfare of the Army in India. When I arrived in this country, I found an Army consisting of regiments, individually undoubtedly excellent but [illegible] organisation in Brigades and Divisions which is essential in war and should therefore exist in peace. For instance, I may say that there was not then in this country a single formed Brigade of Cavalry under a Cavalry General. Moreover, there was no means of training future Staff Officers in their duties. Camberley was unable to supply these deficiencies. In the first place owing to want of room, and secondly, because only a small minority of the officers of the Indian Army could afford the expenditure of the course there involved. The establishment of an Indian Staff College at Quetta, which is now in full working order, has supplied this want and enables our officers to study their future Staff duties. Amongst the surroundings of our frontier life I am glad to see several of the graduates from the new College here to-night and to hear on the best authority that the average quality of the men turned out is well up to the standard of Camberley. Gentlemen, I am sure it will particularly interest you all to hear that I have recently had under my consideration the formation of a General Staff for the Indian Army on modern lines. The point on which I have had to lay special emphasis in that connection is that a General Staff exists for war and that its organisation and the duties to be allotted to it in peace must be decided with reference to its role in war. The point sounds elementary enough when thus stated, and yet experience shows that it is just this consideration which nations and even armies are most apt to forget during the years of peace. Therefore Gentlemen, speaking as I am to-night to the present and to the future Staff Officers of the Army in India, to the men who have been my assistants as well as to those who will work under my successors and whom I hope to see rise to positions in which their influence on the future development of the Army in India will be considerable. I would ask you all never to lose sight of this paramount consideration that all questions of organisation as well as training, existing or proposed, in the Army should be judged by the test of their suitability under war conditions. In a nation like ours this ideal cannot always be reached and it is frequently necessary to accept the attainable, but the ideal should always be there present to our minds and we should work towards it, slowly, it may be, but ceaselessly and with no uncertainty of purpose. I again thank you, Gentlemen, for the kind way in which you have welcomed me to-night."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, C. B., having returned from leave, has resumed Command of the Brigade.

The undermentioned officers have been detailed for instruction in trooping duties at Bombay:—Captain L. C. Lewis, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment; and Lieutenant A. C. H. Maclean, 2nd Royal Scots.

The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will hold his annual inspection of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps at Deolali on Saturday, the 5th October.

The Bedfords and Detachment Suffolks at Deolali will now embark for Aden in "Assaye," 6th December, and Suffolks at Aden for Home in same vessel 11th December.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant G. N. Bucklan[illegible], R. G. A., Captain T. G. N. Stokes, I. M. S., Captain W. Tyndale, R. A. M. C., arrived and landed ex s. s. "Peninsular" on 20th September. Lieutenant R. F. H. Wallace, Black Watch, Lieutenant J. H. Edmond, R. G. A., Lieutenant J. A. Scarlett, R. H. A. Lieutenant R. G. M. Johnston, R. H. A., arrived and landed ex s. s. "Castalia" on 21st September.

Departures.—Captain L. B Moutresor, F. R. A., per s. s. "Scindia" on 16th September. Captain A. K. Hudson, 17th Cavalry, per s. s. "Peninsular" on 21st September.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major N. A. Budd, 1st Brahmans, arrived and landed ex s. s. "Peninsular" on 20th September. Lieutenant A. F. Bayley, R. F. A., arrived and landed ex s. s. "Africa", on 18th September.

Departure.—Captain H. C. M. N. James, 98th Infantry, per s.s. "La Peota" on 5th September.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Captain W. B. Eddowes, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Secunderabad. Dated 7th August.

Staff.—Captain W. P. L. Davies, Royal Field Artillery, Staff Captain, 6th (Poona) Division, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 6th (Poona) Division, vice Major H. D'E. Valleney, D. S.O., appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, 6th (Poona) Division. Dated 4th July.

Captain P. Leveson-Gower, 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Bangalore, during the absence on leave of Captain G. N. B. Forster, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, or until further orders. Dated 12th September.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Major M. R. Hurly to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major S. R. Stevens on combined leave, or until further orders. Dated 11th June.

127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—Captain W. L. Maxwell, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain W. O. Grant appointed Inspector of Army Signalling, Southern Army. Dated 27th August.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 24.—Johnston Lt., R. H. A., from leave, from England.

Scarlett, Lt., R. H. A., from leave from England.

Wallace, Lt., Black Watch, from leave from England.

Edmond, Lt., R. G. A., from leave from England.

Moore, Capt., 128th Pioneers, on leave from Quetta.

Cummings, Lt., R. G. A., on duty from Hongkong.

Martin, Capt., R. A. M. C. on duty from Poona.

Johnson, Capt., Warwick Regt, on duty from Queta.

Budd, Major, I. A., from leave from England.

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 24.—Davis, Capt., S. and I. Corps, on duty to Karachi.

Budd, Major, I. A., off leave to Jubulpore.

Hunter, Col., S. W. Borderers, off leave to Karachi.

James, Capt., 98th Infty. on leave to England.

Clark, Major, A. V. D., off leave to Rangoon.

Hudson, Capt., 17th Cavalry, on duty to England

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

Sanction has been given for the employment of 2nd-Lieutenant N. J. Williams, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, with the Army Service Corps at Aldershot.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Pollock of the 38th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 6th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Luckuow and embarks for India on the 18th of October next.

Major Godfrey Faussett, 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Ferozepore, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant D. Haskard, No. 99 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Malta, is transferred to No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for duty in India on the dates stated:—

Major F. W. S. Stanton, No. 8 Mountain Battery, on the 2nd of October.

Mr. H. R. Cook, No. 5 Mountain Battery, on the 2nd of October.

Captain M. Fitzgerald, 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, H. Fawcus, 80th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, J. Brind, 68th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd-Lieutenant W. Condon, 40th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The death is reported of Captain W. G. Harding, Lincolnshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mandalay Brigade, on the 22nd of September from abscess on the liver.

PORT OF KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 24.

The Karachi Port Trust has addressed Government to recognise Karachi as a first-class port.

On Saturday next the 28th instant at 4 p.m. a Barzaar and Café Chantant is to be held at the Cathedral Girls' School, entrance four annas, in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, a sister Society to the Young Women's and as yet in its infancy. The aim of the Society is to help girls having to earn their own living, away from their relations, to lead good, useful lives. The G. F. S. Lodge is a comfortable home where they are boarded and have all they can wish for at 8 annas per day.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Mr. Norton's Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 23.

In Sir G. Arbuthnot's trial Mr. Norton said regarding the question of Debentures that it was clear from the letter written to Mr. Malcolm Arbuthnot by Sir George Arbuthnot in 1904 that Sir George Arbuthnot had contemplated the propriety of introducing into the Industrials concern the Mysore Company. Sir George Arbuthnot had contemplated many large extensions and amogst those extensions was the Mysore Company, in which there was nothing wrong either in law or in morals. Sir George Arbuthnot's action in the issue of Debentures was made manifestly necessary by the fact that the Preference issue of 6 per cent. to the public resulted in the purchase of only Rs. 83,000 out of Rs. 10 lakhs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. was a large concern in London. It was concerned with the question of its own profits, and so Mr. Charles Arbuthnot insisted that a mortgage must cover the stocks and that Arbuthnot and Co. should guarantee it. Arbuthnot and Co treated the Industrials with great generosity. It was Arbuthnot's generosity that met the situation. Whatever view the local accountants like Mr. Drysdale might take to the contrary, that was an instance of extraordinary generosity. When applied to persons against whom a public charge was arraigned of bringing a company into being for the purpose of smothering it, Sir George Arbuthnot's honest intention and anxiety about the Company was evidenced by reducing his own cousin's commission from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000. Sir George Arbuthnot was not of that low class which Mr. Powell tried to make him to be, nor was he of the community of public robbers. Credit of Rs. 10 lakhs was made in the Industrials' books, the Debentures were an outright purchase and the script became in law and fact the property of Arbuthnot and Co. The Industrial Company was not entitled to ask Sir George Arbuthnot what he did with it, much less claim the proceeds of it. Not only was Rs. 10 lakhs credit entered in the books, but in fact it was reduced by sums placed to their credit from the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, till in January it only had Rs. 3,89,000. Between December and January they had absorbed Rs. 6,10,000, which sum was placed by Arbuthnot and Co., who were mortgagees of the Debentures, they got. These Debentures made themselves useful for the purpose of supplying the Industrials with Rs. 6,10,000 in the course of three months. Counsel contended that no resolution was needed authorising the issue of Debentures. Mr. Meugens said that Rs. 15,000 was substituted credit on the issue of Debentures "pro tanto," yet he was asked no question on that point.

LATER.

Mr. Norton continued his speech on behalf of the defence till about 4 p. m. He referred at some length to the accused's so-called admissions in the Insolvency Court, and said that Mr. Napier, who was appearing for Sir George in that Court, had warned him that he was liable unless he claimed privilege to have his answers not used against him, but that Sir George had declined to avail himself of the privilege. This showed, at any rate, that Sir George felt he had nothing to fear from his statements and proved his honesty. The so called admissions were really not admissions at all—they were statements made in cross-examination under circumstances of great distress, without any preparation, and without any knowledge of the ultimate use they would be put to. He, or anybody else, under cross-examination, whether skilful or otherwise, provided it was long enough, would make statements which might be difficult to reconcile; but Counsel thought it was clear that wherever Sir George had made statements that Rs. 5 lakhs was live credit, there was always *per contra* a lakh of rupees liability to the Bank of Madras. He had been consistent in this throughout. If, as a matter of fact, there was really no live credit in the sense that Rs. 5 lakhs was not available in January, nothing that Sir George or Mr. Peebles could do or say would make it one in December. But if Sir George was still under the impression that it was live credit, that belief could not alter the facts. The Jury should remember that Sir George had never forgotten there was a live debit in the hands of the Bank of Madras. There was one curious fact which had an effect upon the evidence—that was that Rs. 5 lakhs had been introduced into the accounts at a time when the balances were at the highest. This, however, was pure chance and should not be thought of in any other way.

With regard to the question of admissions, Mr. Powell had made a very quaint remark when he suggested that the evidence on a certain point was conclusive. Mr. Powell stated that the man who knew best was Sir George Arbuthnot, and that was the most valuable evidence against himself. It came to this, that the Jury were to shut their eyes to the various facts of the case and in contradiction to what they knew to be the truth to accept the statement made by a man under cross-examination for his conviction. The proposition propounded by Mr. Powell came to this. Supposing a man was charged with murder and he had made a statement that he had committed the murdes and during the trial the murdered man walked into Court, the Counsel for the prosecution could turn round and say—"Never mind the man, but there was the accused's admission; convict him." So it was in the present case. They know that Rs. 5 lakhs was not available, but Sir George Arbuthnot had chosen to say it was available. They were to ignore the fact that Rs. 5 lakhs was not available and convict the accused on his admission. Mr. Ross had sworn it was not available. Letters had been filed to show it was not available. Mr. Meugens had pledged his word it was not available, but according to Mr. Powell the Jury were to take no notice of the proof that it was not available, because Sir George Arbuthnot had chosen to say it was available and the Jury were to brand him.

In conclusion, Counsel stated that he claimed for his client a fair, impartial and free trial and asked the Jury to dispel from their minds and not be led away by any bias or prejudice.

Mr. Powell, in addressing the Jury on behalf of the prosecution, first replied to Mr. Norton's personal attack on himself and then to those about bail being refused. He went on to recapitulate the evidence given and to show the financial needs of the accused, his various efforts to raise loans from the Bank of Madras and Arbuthnot Latham and Co. and issue Industrials' Debentures.

Counsel had not concluded his address to the Jury when the Court rose for the day.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 24.

In the Arbuthnot case to-day Mr. Powell continued his speech for the prosecution in the course of which he claimed to have established that accused was in such financial difficulties and his necessity was so great that in order to raise money Sir George was driven to bring into being the Industrials, and when the latter were brought into being, though Sir George raised money on their birth he still required money urgently long before he issued the debentures. Mr. Powell argued that Sir George Arbuthnot's object in issuing the latter was clearly for himself and not for the Industrials. He submitted that the accused utilised the debentures only for himself and his own purposes. Within a month and a half of the issue we find him drawing up to the full amount of these debentures.

The Chief Justice more than once pulled Mr. Powell up for theorising and begged him to confine himself to facts which had been brought out in the evidence.

Mr. Powell denied Mr. Norton's allegations that Sir George's admissions in the Insolvency Court were made under the stress of cross-examination and quoted statements made by the accused in that Court. Finally, Mr. Powell submitted that the prosecution had established their case and told the jury that he had put all the available evidence before them and considered that he was entitled to be ask them for a verdict of conviction but if they had a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt he advised them to give prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

On the conclusion of Mr. Powell's speech at 12-4 p. m. his Lordship at once began his charge to the jury directing them to acquit the accused on the first count because the Crown had offered no evidence upon it.

LATER.

Mr. Norton for the defence and Mr. Powell for the prosecution having completed their speeches, his Lordship the Chief Justice to-day commenced his summing up in the Arbuthnot case. Dealing with the first charge and with the old Chittavalsa and Cement Companies, he said it could not be gainsaid that the probable view seemed to be that the object of the incorporation of the companies was to enable Arbuthnot and Co. to raise money. The money borrowed was credited not to the concern but to the general credit of Messrs. Arbutnot and Co. An advance was made in 1897 of Rs 2 lakhs to the Cement Company which was then only a fortnight old. There was a further advance of Rs 2 lakhs to the Cement Co. his Lordship then proceeded to give the history of these transactions between the Bank of Madras and Arbuthnot and Co. It was a matter of some importance to consider how these monies were dealt with by Arbuthnot and Co. The suggestion on behalf of the prosecution was that they dealt with them as bankers. Mr. Peebles said that the sum of Rs. 4 lakhs borrowed in 1897 by the Cement Co. was for the financial needs of the Company. An earlier transaction of borrowing by this Company was important in two respects. It was relied upon to a certain extent by the Crown for showing that as far back as 1897 Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. were desirous of borrowing money. It did show that they were desirous of borrowing money for the general purposes of the firm. The Industrials Co. was formed in October 1904 and that Company might be described as one-man concern. It was not one-man concern in the sense in which Chittavalsa and Cement Companies were one-man concerns, because the Industrials Co offered shares to the public. As regards the objects of the formation of the Industrials, although it might be said there were other objects one of the objects was to pay off old loans. Sir George Arbuthnot, was asked in the Insolvency Court about the objects of the formation of the Industrials, and he admitted that the one object was to relieve pressure from the Bank of Madras. His Lordship desired to say one or two words with regard to evidence given by Sir George Arbuthnot in the insolvency proceedings No doubt statements made by Sir George Arbuthnot in the Insolvency Court were admissible, but it was for the jury to consider those admissions in the light of the circumstances under which those admissions had been made. It should be pointed out that the accused came forward voluntarily and was examined by his Counsel and Sir George Arbuthnot refrained deliberately from claiming the right of privilege.

It should be remembered that many of the admissions were made under stress of cross-examination. The circumstances under which those admissions were made ought to be taken into consideration by the jury. There was the admission by Sir George Arbuthnot that the object was to raise a loan. The admission no doubt was the most cogent evidence, but the circumstances under which such admission was made ought to be taken into account. His Lordship then proceeded to discuss the evidence regarding the taking over of the properties of the Industrials from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company and the payment of Rs. 25 lakhs of ordinary shares which went in part payment of it. There was the issue of Rs. 5,000 preference shares at par to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, and they were disposed of by Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Company, as security for the indebtedness by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company. Five hundred shares were taken by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, themselves, Captain Lygon took 500 shares, the public came forward to the extent of Rs. 84,000 and odd, and the balance of 4,000 shares were taken up by Messrs Arbuthnot and Company. That was the state of things in December 1904. The issue was completed by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, taking a few more shares, and the shares held by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were sold out from time to time. The Articles of Association were somewhat unusual, and according to the fourth paragraph of the Articles of Association the Managing Agents could only be turned out on payment of Rs. 5 lakhs Mr. Meugens' evidence showed that in his experience there where good many firms in Calcutta who acted as Managing Agents of Companies, but whether they acted under the Articles of Association which were exactly on the same lines as in this case his Lordship did not know, but it was in Mr. Meugens' evidence that it was quite a common practice and there was no reason why the Managing Agent of a company should not have the full power of the directors. In the present case there was something more than that, because they had a somewhat special provision, and there was also the fact that Sir George Arbuthnot was the promoter and financier of the Company as well as the sole director. That practically meant for business proposes that he was the director in perpetuity, and that they could not remove him without paying him Rs. 5 lakhs.

THE ILL-FATED "NITHSDALE."

A Complete Wreck.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 24.

Captain Fairly, of the ill-fated *Nithsdale*, and Mr. James Hughes, Lloyd's Surveyor, managed to get to the wreck of the *Nithsdale* this morning in the steam life-boat *Helm*. They anchored about a 100 yards off in one and a half fathoms and pulled round her in a smaller life-boat at low tide. They found the vessel under water with only a small portion of her forecastle above. During a rush of the breakers they noticed an opening rent about midship and her main mast lying well aft, which shows as if her back were broken. All her deck houses have been washed away, and it is feared the vessel is a perfect wreck.

ANOTHER BARISAL RIOT.

Mahomedans against Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

A telegram from Chittagong dated the 23rd in to-day's issue of the *Bengalee* reports that a riot took place last night at Barisal under the following circumstances:—A Mahomedan had threw a squib at a Hindu shopkeeper and an altercation ensued between three or four Mahomedans and the shopkeeper and his servants, after which the Mahomedans went away but returned in force half an hour or so later and began looting the shop. On an alarm being raised by the shopkeeper all the neighbouring shopkeepers assembled and a free fight ensued in which the Mahomedans were worsted, two or three of them being seriously wounded. The Police Officer, says the report, is only a stone's throw from the place of the occurrence, but no one turned up till all was over. Now the police are busy collecting evidence.

LAHORE RIOT CASES.

Appeal for Revision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 24.

In the Punjab Chief Court on Monday, Sir William Clarke, Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Chatterji heard the case of Gowardhandas *versus* Brown which came to them on the revision side. Numerous counsel argued a point of law on behalf of six of the Lahore rioters, and Mr. Bevan Petman is now replying for the Crown.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust held yesterday, the following was the result announced and approved of the Improvement Trust Debenture Loan for Rs. 15 lakhs of 1907:—

"The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 61,79,000.

One and a half lakhs having been reserved by the Trustees was taken at the average rate.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 59,000 at and over Rs. 98-5 were accepted in full.

The balance of the Loan, Rs. 12,91,000, was distributed "pro rata" amongst those who tendered at Rs. 98-4.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 98-4-1·671."

PASSAGE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The correspondence which is going on in your columns daily is of the greatest interest, and I trust that it may culminate in our obtaining cheaper passages between India and England; for this, I take it, is what we are all striving for. At the same time I think it will do our cause no good to become "abusive" in regard to the P. and O. or any other Line, and it will only make P. and O. Directors chuckle up their sleeves if we start abusing their Line, and at the

BOMBAY PIERROTS.

A Rollicking Evening at the Gaiety.

Bombayites mustered right loyally at the Gaiety Theatre last night to see the Pierrots sing and play for the benefit of the Parsee hospitals. Remembering what an excellent evening's entertainment was given by the Pierrots last year, it was not surprising that a good house was seen on the first of the four nights, and no end of credit is due to the various vocalists and "tragedians" who had worked like Trojans to provide a really rollicking evening. They amply succeeded, though comparison with last year's programme would perhaps hardly be fair. The evening opened with a vigorous chorus song, "The Show," and was followed by a ditty by Mr. Gillett, "Sea Girt Land of my Home," very creditably though not powerfully rendered. Mr. Wilson gave the humourous "Waltz me around again, Willie," with plenty of action, in which the chorus joined with spirit; and by way of variety Mr. Sharpe sang the old familiar "Aileen Alanna" in a very pleasant voice and with just a whisper of "the brogue." Mr. Gillett following with a sylvan ditty, "June." Mr. Croft, who always puts his audience in good humour, then gave "It's a different girl again," with a variety of knowing winks and grimaces; and Mr. Sharpe sang "Zuyder Zee" with a naive and love-lorn air. Mr. Marsh, who needs no introduction to Bombayites, was very funny in a wierd, piece "The Serial Story" and "Continued in our next." Mr. Marsh loves a Christmas night, ghost-haunted story, and he got it in this song, but we should prefer that he repeated "Uncle's Story"—a recitation which he gave last year with screaming effect. Mr. Croft was again in great favour with "Ain't a bit like the other gals," and Mr. Wilson ended the concert programme with "I want to be a military man." No encores were allowed, beyond added verses, as the programme amply filled the evening, but most of the items were appreciatively received, Messrs Croft, Marsh and Sharpe sharing the chief honours.

The second part of the evening was occupied with "an original but wildly improbable drama," and it kept the house in a roar of merriment for the best part of an hour. The curtain rose on a Miser greedily fingering his half annas, with effects *a la "Les Cloches de Corneville"*. Then enters his daughter, a robust, smart looking, golden-haired girl in a black dress and pinafore, Hester Hazlemere—Mr. Croft. Hester is the Miser's daughter. Her husband is a convict, but she is the happy possessor of a beautiful boy in a Fauntleroy suit, with a wreath of sandy hair and a big red bow in it. "Little Willie" was played by Mr. Hogg, who scored the success of the piece.

Then there was "The Great Macambone," of the Theatre Royal, Chowpatti, a broken down Irving in Micawber nethers and spats, and the air of a "good old bas been."

Macambone was played with a mildly melodramatic air and Shakespeareanisms by Mr. Wilson. The villain of the piece was Mr. Marsh as Lord Aston Villain, the Miser's landlord and the would-be lover of Hester Hazlemere. And Mr. Baker played a coster part with a fair imitation of the docker's English. Lord Aston Villain descends on the abode of the Miser to demand the rent, and accidentally seizes the old man's will, in which a little nest egg of four millions is bequeathed to Hester. My lord at once promptly lays seige to the heart of Hester, and produces a telegram from Dartmoor stating that her convict husband is dead. But Hester repulses the top-hatted knave, who smites her rudely, but she is saved from further indignity by the entry of Little Willie, who levels his six-penny pop-gun at Lord Aston's head and brings the cowering upstart to his knees. But my lord's revenge is not long delayed. He returns in his dress clothes, with a huge bomb, to find that the dead convict husband has returned. There is a duel and Little Willie is killed with the knave's toasting fork. His death was too dreadful! As he lay back in his dear mother's arms, and as the Light slowly failed, he muttered in accents spiritual, "Ha! dear mother, my head's going round. The lights are dancing in my eyes. But never fmind. Keep the old mare's head straight. We shall win yet if we can get her round the break water. Hold tight! Now we're going round the curve. Steady, old girl. One more stride and we've won the Rovers Cup Look!—The guard's blowing his flag. He waves his whistle. And now the porter's kissing his hand. He's calling to me, dear mother. I must go—Goodbye—G-o-o-d-b-y-e." And then poor Willie falls back—Dead! It was nearly as touching as the death of Little Willie in *East Lynn*.

Eventually Lord Aston, to coerce Hester into a vile and bigamous alliance, gets her tied down to a chair, with the infernal machine fused upon the table. He addresses her in accents terrible. "Come, woman! We are alone at the top of a 14-storey building. No one can save you. No one can hear your cry. And I warn you that once I leave you I—shall—not—return! Ha! Think! Think of the agony of watching the candle burn, Burn—down—d-o-w-n, down, and knowing that every moment brings you nearer to Death!"

But Hester—brave lass!—bound as she is, cries "No, I will never wed the murderer of my husband and my chee-ild!"

But just then the lordly knave is seized from behind, and is himself bound and left to be hoisted by his own petard. And so all is well, and the curtain is rung down on one of the funniest farces ever seen in Bombay. Mr. Croft as Hester was an endless source of fun; and Mr. Marsh as the knave was satanic in his scheming. Mr. Hogg as the ingenuous Willie was very clever, and Mr. Retallock as the hero of the broad-arrows, looked the part. Mr. Wilson also maintained his reputation in amateur efforts as the Shakespearean, and Mr. Marshall was quite good as the Miser. The entertainment will be repeated to-night, and on Thursday and Friday, when good houses may be expected, for this evening was one of real enjoyment. Mr. Mallandaine's band rendered the music very efficiently.

"BANDE MATARAM" PROSECUTION.

Evasion of Responsibility.

STRENGTHENING OF THE PRESS LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The *Statesman* commenting on the result of the *Bande Mataram* case in a leading article says that the object of Government was to discover the master-mind of the paper—the person responsible for its editorial pronouncements and for its contents generally. Had proceedings been directed against an English edited paper, a conviction could have been obtained with half the trouble which has been unfructuous as applied to the *Bande Mataram* and concludes:—"On the other hand, if the story is not to be believed, what will any honest man think of people who evade responsibility for their public actions and concoct a tissue of falsehoods?

"There seems to us to be no escape from this dilemma. Either the *Bande Mataram* is a wild catchpoch to whose opinion no one can attach any importance, or it is the work of men who, while professing to give utterance to their honest convictions, are not prepared to answer for them or suffer for them.

The work of a newspaper press cannot be achieved after this fashion. Great English political writers never have been afraid to own their handiwork, and we cannot recall a single instance in which an English pamphleter or editor has endeavoured to evade the law by raising technical difficulties as to his share of responsibility. Their course has rather been to avow the authorship of any writings marked out for prosecution and rely upon the plea of justification. It may be urged that in Bengal such plea would lead to a foregone conclusion, but the result was equally inevitable in many cases in England.

"There is, indeed, no excuse for the plan upon which the *Bande Mataram* has been conducted. When responsibility is eliminated, the liberty of the press degenerates in license under which no institution of an organised society and no man's reputation is safe. Apart altogether from questions involved in political prosecutions, it is essential that every public journal should have a responsible head of some kind, and if, under the existing law it is possible to evade responsibility, then the law should be strengthened."

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

CARABINIERS ENTER THE FINAL.

Yesterday the second semi-final was played on the Cooperage before a large but unappreciative audience, between the Carabiniers and King's Liverpool. It was a very level game throughout and the only goal of the match came in the last few minutes. From a scientific point of view, play was of a very mediocre description and the Carabiniers, though they won, did not show the form of their earlier games. In Luxton they possess an excellent shot and after the many goals he has sent through during the Tournament he has secured quite a name for himself.

The final will be played on Thursday between the Carabiniers and East Lancs and a good close game should be seen.

The King's kicked off and tried to force the game but the ball was sent back out to the Carabiniers' right wing who kicked well. They again tested the King's goal and from his clearance the King's right wing came right away but his centre was turned over. A corner followed but was cleared by Tye. The Carabiniers took the ball right to the King's line. Off-side enabled the King's to clear and they pressed the Carabiniers on the goal line, but the ball rolled over.

A fine round of passing ended in Loftus shooting wide. A long kick by Kenmuir nearly let in the Carabiniers, but Harrison cleared to touch. From the throw in Gilham sent a long shot wide. Tricky dribbling by Forshaw ended in a goal and from a beautifully placed shot the King's had very hard lines in not scoring, Judson making a brilliant shot. The King's were playing fine football but the Carabiniers' backs played a sound defensive. Head shot a fine centre but Doyle cleared and Forshaw dribbled all the way, but his pass out was shot wide. Griffiths was next tested by the Carabiniers' forwards but cleared to touch. A long punt by Gilham was kicked behind by the King's back and from the corner the Carabiniers gave the King's goal-keeper a lively minute or two. Another corner was forthcoming and the ball was shot over. The Carabiniers' forwards kept up the attack and Griffiths had at last to turn behind whilst clearing. A foul to the goal-keeper was sent over to the other wing by Chick, and Head lost a chance by shooting wide. A miskick by the Carabiniers' back nearly let in the King's but Judson punted well away. Chick sent a fine high pass across to Head again but the ball just rolled over. The King's came away and got the ball into the Carabiniers' 25. Tye cleared with a well-timed kick and then Griffiths made a brilliant save with the Carabiniers' men right on. Corner to the Carabiniers from head behind by the King's backs saw the ball go wide. They kept pressing but a high punt by Graham found their forwards off-side and a fine chance was lost. Chick made a smart dribble but his shot went wide of the goal. Griffiths next saved a brilliant shot off Gilham, just tipping it over the bar. The Carabiniers kept at it hard and Luxton put in one of his clever shots over his head which led to an exciting time opposite the King's goal, but his next shot went over. With the halves working well, the King's forwards could not get going and Griffiths saved a good, hard shot by Luxton which led to a corner. This being cleared Loftus at last put in a long run to the other end, but Gilham sent them back and they were again pressed when the half time whistle went leaving no score on the board.

Carabiniers	Nil.
King's Liverpools	Nil.

Immediately on restarting the Carabiniers came up, Chick giving across to Head who, however, sent behind. The King's next came up on the right and Rhodes sent right across to Loftus, but his centre also went behind and they were then penalised for foul. Kenmuir, giving to Chick he centred nicely but Doyle cleared after a miskick by Harrison and remaining well up they were awarded a free for foul, but this was cleared and at the other end Judson was called on. With their halves playing well, the King's kept up till Kennard gave to Luxton and he to Chick whose shot went off Harrison for a corner. From this Brown headed well but Griffiths fisted out and they cleared. A nice run by Kennard and then Luxton secured them a corner and subsequently Chick shot over. The King's now came up and Harrison sent in a shot which curled round just going to the right. Play continued very open, a high kick across from Rhodes to Loftus being headed behind. They were combining nicely on the left, Loftus centering well, but a long kick by Loftus went into touch well past half way. He was later found off-side and once more the King's came up for Judson to clear cleverly from Forshaw, and Hanley drove hard to the left. They were having decidedly the better of the game now till a long kick by Tye let the Carabiniers away. Luxton was successfully tackled but the ball went out to Chick and his shot went off Harrison to Doolan whose shot from near in Griffiths saved finely. The ball travelled up and down and Head centering well Brown headed for goal but Griffiths saved what seemed sure to go through, as also a low shot by Luxton. With the King's at once clearing to the other end Rhodes shot to the right and a moment later the Carabiniers forced a corner, Wilkinson heading out a nice kick by Chick. The ball was not allowed to stop that end and Judson was called upon to save shots by Rhodes and Forshaw, which he did and two shots consequently went to the right. At the other end Chick sent over but from a long drive by Tye, Luxton got on. He had a chance of shooting but preferred to finesse and getting up to the right sent a fine, hard cross-shot high into the left corner, scoring the first goal of the match for the Carabiniers. [1-0]

They were soon back again on the right and the ball coming across, Luxton got on, but a nice drive went just over. Kennard next shot to the left and the whistle went for full time, leaving the goal mentioned the only one of the match.

Carabiniers	1 goal.
King's Liverpools	nil.

The teams were:—

CARABINIERS.	Goal	KINGS.
Judson		Griffiths
Tye, Gilham	Backs	Harrison, Doyle
Lieut Kennard, Rothwell, Kenmuir	Halves	Harrison, Wilkinson, Pryce
Head, Doolan, Luxton, Brown, Chick	Forward	Rhodes, Hanley, Forshaw, Tune, Loftus

The following table shows results to date:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	Semi-final.	Final.
R. F. A., Kirkee ... Leicesters ...	R. F. A. 2—0	Carabiniers 2—1	Carabiniers 1—0	
Carabiniers ... Worcesters ...	Carabiniers. 2—2, 1—0			
Y. M. C. A. ... Rovers ...	Rovers 1—0	King's 4—0		
Customs ... King's Liverpool ...	King's 1—0			
R. G. A., Colaba ... 13th Hussars ...	Hussars 3—1	Scots 1—0	East Lancs 1—0, 0—0, 4—0	
Royal Scots ...	bye			
East Lancs ... Bombay Gymkhana ...	E. Lancs 1—0,	E. Lancs 0—0 4—0		
Manchesters ... Telegraph ...	Manchesters 3—0			

CALCUTTA KENNEL CLUB DOG SHOW.

With the approach of the cold weather it is impossible to avoid thinking of the various annual functions and pleasures that take place. Enquiries have already been received from all parts of India as well as locally as to the date of this season's Dog Show. We have pleasure in announcing that it will be held during Christmas week.

The Secretarial duties have been undertaken by Mr. A. E. MacAulay Audsley, F. Z. S., in whose experienced hands a fresh record will probably be made.

There will shortly be a general meeting of the Calcutta Kennel Club. Any one desirous of joining should apply to the Honorary Secretary, E. A. Lyon, 232, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS' SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 21.

The sports held yesterday by the Royal Fusiliers in commemoration of Alma Day on their cricket ground at Trimulgherry drew out a large number of spectators, which included the Honourable the Resident and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Casson, Walker, Colonel R. D. and Mrs. Vizard, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wiggin, and several other prominent members of Secunderabad society.

The Officer Commanding, Major T. P. England, and the Officers were "At Home"; the Non-Commissioned Officers, Sergeants and Corporals were likewise "At Home" to their respective friends.

The Band of the Manchester Regiment, by permission of Colonel Vizard and Officers, was present, and the fine music enhanced the pleasure of the day.

The Committee are to be congratulated on the excellent programme they provided. The names of those who served on the Committee were as follows:—Major T. P. England, President; Major Lyon-Campbell, Vice-President; Captain Frederick, Captain Gurjon, Lieutenant Nicholson, Quartermaster Sergeant Hanham, with the Colour-Sergeants in addition.

Captain Gurjon, Captain Hill and Sergeant-Major Metcalfe officiated as Judges, while Captain Hill performed the duties of starter.

The programme was a very full one, which occupied the day from 9 30 a.m. until nearly dark. The several events drew good entries and were keenly contested, especially the Bareback Wrestling, in which "S" Battery, R. H. A., worsted "D" squadron, 13th Hussars, after a sharp tussel. The Bayonet Fighting between "A" Co. and "H" Co. resulted in a tie, but when Corpl. Cooper of "A" and Private Howland of "H" came to try conclusions the former won after a good fight. Climbing the greasy pole caused much fun by reason of the numerous competitors coming to grief in trying to reach the top where the coveted prize was located. Only a very few accomplished the feat. Quartermaster-Sergeant Old and some men undergoing a course of gymnastics at the Central Gymnasium gave an exhibition which was loudly applauded, and reflects great credit on the training of the men. Last, but not least, must be mentioned the laughter caused by the Fusiliers Nigger Minstrels which were very much in evidence during the afternoon.

The results were as follows:—

One Mile.—Lce.-Copl. Beeson 1, Pte. Bradley 2, Pte. Howard 3.

High Jump.—Pte. Smith 1, Sergt. Drmr. Franklin 2, Long Jump.—Sergt. Mercer 1, Sergt. Drmr. Franklin 2. Throwing the Cricket Ball.—Pte. Clark 1, Lce.-Copl. Lyons 2.

Sergeants' Race, Handicap.—Sergt. Drmr. Franklin 1, Sergt. Smith 2, Sergt Mercer 3.

Corporals' Race.—Copl. Vandome 1, Copl. Harris 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—Sergt. Drmr. Franklin 1, Sergt. Mercer 2, Sergt. Smith 3.

Bayonet Fighting.—"A" Company 1, "H" Company 2.

Bicycle Race, open to Garrison, 8 laps.—Capt. Mawson 13th Hussars 1, Pte. Long 13th Hussars 2, Pte. Wilkins 13th Hussars 3.

Sack Race.—Sergt. Mercer 1, Pte. Thorn 2, Pte. Smith 3.

100 Yards Race.—Sergt. Smith 1, Sergt. Drmr. Franklin 2, Copl. Vandome 3.

Egg and Spoon Race—(Ladies only).—Miss Coleman 1, Mrs. Bull 2, Mrs. Colla 3.

Bareback Wrestling on Horseback, Open to Garrison teams of eight from any British Regiment or Battery of Artillery. "S" Battery beat "D" Squadron 13th Hussars. Half Mile Race.—Lce. Copl. Beeson 1, Pte. Bradley 2, Pte. Lindsay 3.

Tug-of-War.—"A" Company beat "H" Company.

Whistling Race.—Each competitor to run 50 yards, whistle a tune to a lady who will write it down on paper; the competitor will then run back to the starting point. The tune will be given at the starting point verbally. Sergt. Drmr. Franklin 1, Pte. Keats 2, Lce.-Copl. Rouse 3.

Quarter Mile Race.—Pte. Clarke 1, Lce.-Copl. Beeson 2, Copl. Vandome 3.

Veteran's Race.—One yard allowed for every year over 13 limit, to run 100 yards.—Sergt. Mercer 1, Pte. Hart 2.

Bicycle Race, 3 laps—Pte. Bessant and Pte. Reeves (dead heat), Bandsman Hill 3.

Half Mile Race, (open to the Garrison)—Lce.-Copl Beeson, Pte. Bell 2, Pte. Sullivan 3.

Physical Drill.—Lce.-Copl. Bass' team 1.

POONA RACES.

Sixth Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's meeting.

IDAR PLATE (Hurdles)—One and three-quarte miles.—Madeira 12st 10lbs, Transvaal 11st 3lbs, Senatorr 10st 13lbs, Umathe 10st 11lbs, Refuge Bay 10st 6lbs, 6lbs, Gwyne 9st 12lbs, April Fool 9st 9lbs Shotover 6st 6lbs, Lonehand 9st.

BHAMBURDA PLATE (Hurdles).—One and three-quarter miles:—Ballseye 10st 7lbs, Perquisite 10st 2lbs, Lucretia 10st, Daphne 9st 13lbs, Cracker 9st 12lbs.

STAND PLATE.—One mile.—Sacristan II 9st 13lbs, Squire Alfred 9st 3lbs, Annamullock 9st 2lbs, Cinderbil 8st 8lbs, Killeeven 8st 6lbs, Mallimpok 6st 12lbs, Royalist 7st 4lbs, Admiral Crichton 7st 3lbs, Mountone 7st, Spirea 6st 13lbs, Chasepot 6st 12lbs, Dramatic 6st 7lbs, Flotsom 6st 4lbs.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Five furlongs Metal Maid 9st 12lbs, Mother Goose 9st 6lbs, Vocalist 8st 9lbs, Rustile 8st 8lbs, Presbyterian 8st 7lbs, Charles 8st 6lbs, Zotique 8st 3lbs, Dunsinane 7st 12lbs, Windy 7st 9lbs, Adelaide 7st 8lbs, Faded Lily 7st 7lbs, Mallson 7st 6lbs, April Fool 7st 5lbs, Conscience 7st 4 lbs Harpist 8st 12lbs.

ALL PONY PLATE.—Five furlongs.—Minnie 9st 12lbs. Come Back 9st, 3lbs, Gunmetal 9st, Metalgia 8st, 8lbs, Cracker 8st 5lbs, Chippy Norton 8st Mandeville 7st 12lbs, Koko 7st 11lbs, Maljon 7st, 8lbs Encourage 7st 7lbs, Welsh Love 7st, Virballa 6st 12lbs.

DESERT HANDICAP.—One mile.—Tachrest 9st 11lbs, Hermit 9st 5lbs, Commander 8st 13lbs, King Labuch 8st 11lbs., Multiform 8st 10lbs, Eed 8st 7lbs, Court Martial 7st 10lbs, False Start 7st 6lbs, Kaursaheb 7st 5lbs, Antica 7st 4lbs, Whirlwind 7st 3lbs.

LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—Six furlongs.—B y Middleton 10st 2lbs, Mint 9st 2lbs, Creditor 8st 13lbs, Scimitar 8st 10lbs, Grey Falcon 8st 6lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 3lbs, Zarriff 8st 2lbs, Darby 8st 1lb, Sirjama 7st 12lbs, Mudhol 7st 7lbs, Piassey 7st 5lbs, Yatim 7st 4lbs, Little Joker 7st, Mustab 6st 7lbs, Saeed 6st 6lbs, Squire 6st 5lbs.

The following is the order and time for to-morrow's races:—

Bhamburda Plate 3-15 p.m.
Idar Plate 3-45 p.m.
Lilliput Handicap 4-15 p.m.
Stand Plate 4-45 p.m.
Desert Handicap 5-15 p.m.
All Pony Plate 5-45 p.m.
Paddock Plate 6-15 p. m.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

Rugby Challenge Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The 1st Battalion of the West Ridings won the Calcutta Rugby Challenge Cup for the second time, beating the Glosters last evening by a drop goal and a try (to a try, or 7 points to 3.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

In the Durand Tournament here this morning the draw between the Royal Irish and the Seaforths was played off and very nearly resulted in another dead heat, nothing being scored up to full time. Extra time, however, was allowed which enabled the Irishmen to get in after a hard fought struggle, thus winning by one goal to love.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 24.

To-day was the first of the day annual Poona Horse Show and the show opened under most favourable auspices apart from the weather which was unbearably hot in earlier part of afternoon particularly as the spectators for the most part were obliged to sit out in the open. Colonel H. S. McGill and Officers R. A. M. C. were "At Home" on the ground and by the kind permission of Colonel Hume and Officers the Band of the Connaught Rangers played during the proceedings. If it were not for the R. A. M. C. Hospitality and the band visitors to the Show would have experienced a very trying time in the broiling sun. At the same time there was a great deal beyond the ordinary to be interested in and to admire while the Show was in progress, and from three in the afternoon till the son dipped the proceeding were followed with absorbing interest by the enormous gathering of people.

Among those present were the Maharaja Sir Pertabsingh of Idar, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Rour Saheb of Patiala, General and Mrs Richardson and all the distinguished visitors to Poona both European and Indian. The Show was organized on the very much same lines as last year and years before. But the ground was laid out on an improved scale and the entries were eminently flattering to the attractions of the Show.

Among those who earned distinction were first and foremost Mrs. Morris, wife of the popular Secretary of the Club of Western India whose beautiful Irish mare, the winner of no fewer than eleven Horse Show prizes in Bombay and Poona, was very properly awarded the first prize for English and Colonial pony Hunters 14-2 and under. Mrs. Morris also took the first award for hunters with Veronique and for Arab and C. B. Hunter's 14-2 and under with her mare, Mascotte who had already won three prizes in the Bombay Show Mrs. Dyson who is one of most dashing Horse. women in India rode Colonel Dyson's Fawn in English and Colonials and merited the second prize. Her own bay Australian mare, Dilemma, having been very much admired.

The Maharaja of Jodhpore rode his grey in the class for heavy weights Arab and C. B. polo ponies and won the first prize which he richly deserved. There were only two prizes given in this entry. Otherwise Thakur Dhokal Singh of Jodhpore might have got into third place with the Maharaja's Pattang.

This jumping event was put off, but the driving competitions for horses in single and double harness provided a striking exhibition although the entries were not so large as they might have been considering the number of magnificent trappers at present in Poona.

This first award for horses over 14-2 in single harness went to Mr. Gaulstan's Lord Bobs, late chirley Defiance. This beautiful high stepper has only recently been imported by Mr. Charles Harding. He was foaled in 1897 and is the winner of 78 prizes including medals, cups and championships at home during the last three years. He was first in the London Hackney Show last year and was certainly the most picturesque animal in harness hitherto seen in Poona. But according to the judges he had a rival in the Ahmednagar Remount depot's black waler gelding Black Cloud, a fine upstanding horse full of fire and with graceful action. He was entered for the Show and not as a competitor and the judges classed him the best though not the first prize winner.

Mr. Beattie's br aus mare Coronation who was the winner in this class twice in Bombay was a marvellously pretty pacer and a great goer. He got the second prize and he more than deserved it.

Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas had a really showy pair in for class 21 called Lapworth Swell and Lapworth Dandy both recently imported by Mr. Charles Harding and the judges had no option but to award them the first prize.

Mr. M. M. Marshall's handsome pair ran them very close however, only to secure the second award.

The children's ponies and donkeys were all awarded prizes. The following were the awards:—

Arab and C B Chargers. 1st prize presented by Officers of the Carnatic Infantry and 114th Maharattas:—

Major Dyson's b c m Gazelle, first prize. No other prize was awarded as only three competed. Judges Colonel Kettlewell, Major Newsham, Capt. Winter.

Light Weight Arab and C B Polo ponies. 1st prize presented by Officers, Connaught Rangers; second prize by the Fund:—

The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Nobleman 1st; the Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a g Chogo, 2nd; Mr St Clair Gray's b a h Poniard 3rd. Fourteen competed. Judges:—Colonel Kettlewell, Major Newnham and Mr H A Tomkinson.

English and Colonial Pony Hunters 14—2 under 1st prize presented by Officers 81st Lancashire Regiment, second by the fund:—Mrs Morris, b Irish mare Veronique 1st; Lieut Colonel Dyson's gr aus g Dawn 2nd; Capt Richardson's M Maud. Twelve competed. Judges Mr. L. A. Lamb, Mr. D. M. D. Bell and Capt Winter.

Arab and c. b. Pony hunters 14—2 under 1st prize presented by Lieut Colonel Dyson; 2nd by the fund:—

Mrs. Morris b gh m Mascotte 1st; Major L. E Baynes ch. a. g. Cortoloin 2nd. Eleven entered, Judges:—Colonel Kettlewell, Capt Winter and Mr. Tomkinson.

Heavy Weight Arab and c. b. Polo Ponies up to 13 stone or over:—

Maharaja of Jodhpores j a h Marmion 1st; Colonel Forbes g. s. R. Oygnet 2nd; Seven competed. Judges:—Colonel Kettlewell, Major Newnham and Mr. Tomkinson.

Hunters 14—2 under. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by Officers of the 121st Pioneers:—

Mrs. Morris b Irish mare Veronique 1st; Mrs. Dyson's b aus m Dilemma 2nd; Colonel Dyson's g aus g Dawn 3rd, Seventeen competed. Judges—Kettlewell, Newnham and Winter.

Horses over 14-2 in single harness. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by Messrs Anandjee, Nanji and M. Goculdass:—

Mr. J. C. Gaulstan's ch. o g Lord Bobs, late Shirley Defiance and Ahmednagar. Remount Depot's b w g Black Cloud not for competition, both first; Mr. J. B. Beattie's br aus M. Coronation 2nd Mr Charles Harding's ch o g Lapworth Gentleman for sale 3rd. Five competed. Judges—Mr. Lamb, Capt Hughes and A. C. Anderson.

Hacks over 14-2. 1st prize presented by Colonel R F. Anderson second by the fund:—

Major Tillingston's b aus g Black Buck 1st; Mrs. H. O. Quin s b Irish g Monsieur Beaucaire 2nd General Richardson's br aus g Jackdaw 3rd. 24 competed. Judges:—Lamb, Newnham and Tomkinson.

Pairs in harness, Prize presented by the Hosell Sirdar Nowroji Padamjee:—Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadass br c g Lapworth Swell, and Lapworth Dandy 1st; Mr. N. M. Marshall's br egs. Snobby and Nobby 2nd, Four pairs were shown. Judges—Kettlewell Hughes and Anderson.

Children's ponies and donkeys. Prizes to all presented by the fund—Miss T. Cama's Venus ridden by Vining, Jockey Master Willie Robinson's Pretty Golly; Master Hugh Gale's Kim; Colonel Bull's African donkey Mary, Colonel Bulls Dittos Martin Mr. Mahomed Essus Nowshran, Miss Tiny Anderson's Nimrod Miss Molly Anderson's Tom Tit.

CRICKET.

THE DAIVADNYA C. C. vs. FORT JOLLY C. C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Daivadnyas by 4 runs. Scores:—

THE DAIVADNYA C. C.

Mr S J Aryamane, run out	2
Mr V B Tambe, c and b Dalal	6
Mr V Morwale, b Nard	9
Mr A B Divekar, run out	3
Mr R N Fitale, b Dalal	0
Mr Tunick, c and b Dalal	0
Mr Mankame, b Nard	4
Mr Hate, not out	0
Mr S J Kshirsagar, run out	1
Mr G N Kshirsagar, c and b Dalal	4
Mr Vedak, b Nard	1
Extras	13
Total	37

THE FORT JOLLY C. C.

Mr G M. Mehte, c and b Kshirsagar	0
Mr V K Kapadia, c and b Kshirsagar	8
Mr K L Dalal, c and b Kshirsagar	0
Mr P R Merchant b Kshirsagar	6
Mr Thakorrar, b Kshirsagar	5
Mr G L Bhatino runout	0
Mr Nard, run out	2
Mr Yeshwantrao, b Fitale	6
Mr Gangadas, b Fitale	4
Mr V R Dalal, b Fitale	0
Mr Bhangavi, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	36

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ANOMALIES IN TRIMMINGS.

Embroidered flowers and leaves and all the curious and multifarious developments of what are known as "conventional patterns," seem almost to merit the designation of commonplace beside the latest form of embroidery which Parisian creators are bent upon exploiting to its utmost limit. This is represented by bird's-wing and butterfly designs which, with curious insistence, have actually found their way into the realm of tailor-made costumes, as well as evening attire and are carrying all before them. Even the gown of plain raced cloth is not exempt from this innovation and an example in a pale creamy tint, with a bright soft satin surface, boasted a curious species of bolero, consisting solely of a couple of large birds' wings embroidered on the cloth, one pair forming the back and another the front, while below was a high draped waistcoat of dull soft silk designed to match the cloth. The care with which the wings were worked out left no semblance of doubt as regards the nature of he design, the lights and shades of the feathers being cleverly produced by means of thick floss silks in white and cream, with faint shadows introduced in tones of silvery grey. Above the bolero a peep was afforded of a vest of fine point de Flandres lace, the delicate pattern of which suggested a triumph in carved ivory.

FLIGHTS OF BUTTERFLIES IN DECOUPE VELVET.

As regards the butterfly designs, they are usually reserved for evening wear, and in the case of a lovely wrap in heavy clay-coloured crepe de chine, made in modified mandarin shape, a pattern of white and gold butterflies with outstretched wings almost covered the entire surface of the cloak, flat crystal beads being sewn here and there on the wings of the larger examples to give an added richess to the scheme. Where the less luxurious cloth cloaks are concerned, applique butterflies are cut from silk or cretonne, and sewn to the surface of the cloth with cross stitch of the finest gold thread, while in one notable case a whole flight of butterflies cut out of velvet and graduating from the palest shell-pink to a deep rose outlined the cloak all round.

VOGUE FOR SOLFERINO PINK.

A lengthened edition of the gendarme cloak simply finished with a velvet collar is the form which so many of the evening wraps are taking nowadays, and little scope as this particular style allows for the introduction of individual fancy, the colour scheme is invariably chosen with the minutest care. Pale primrose cloth with a touch of vivid colouring in the form of a Nattier blue velvet collar, is one of the most successful combinations, the lining being supplied by billowy puffs of primrose chiffon; while another colour which is being patronised by milliners and dressmakers alike is the deep rich Solferino pink which the Empress Eugenie introduced in days gone by, and which is promised an almost frenzied popularity where evening wraps are concerned. In a substantial make of crepe de chine, which is almost as heavy as panne, this particular colour has been introduced in two or three instances with the utmost success, gold embroideries giving an almost barbaric richness to the scheme. The style chosen is that of a loose coat, the sleeves being formed of wide superposed horizontal tucks finished with ruffles of lace dyed to the soft burnt ivory tint of antiquity, while the gold embroidery which runs down the front of the coat is punctuated at intervals with buttons of twisted gold cord.

IRIDESCENT SHELL EMBROIDERIES.

Another curious embroidery which has apparently come to stay, so long as the autumn and winter season lasts, and which has at least the merit of originality, is represented by the little iridescent green shells which are sold as necklaces in the streets of Teneriffe, and not infrequently filled up the corners and spaces on those wonderful shell boxes which in the days of our mothers were purchased by every girl as a souvenir of her sea-side visit. In the case of a gown of shot sea-green and purple gauze over deep purple soft satin, the skirt was arranged in wide tuck, all round, each tuck headed with a serried row of tiny silver green shell while the sleeves were slashed up to the shoulder and composed of a soft drapery of the gauze, hung with chains of shells.

THE "SANDHYA" PROSECUTION.

Unique Statement of the Editor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Mr. Kingsford, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, took up the case yesterday in which Brahma Bandhab Upadhya, Saroda Churn Sen and Hari Churn Das, the Editor, Manager and Printer, respectively, of the *Sandhya*, are charged under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code with publishing certain alleged seditious articles.

Mr. Hume in opening the case said that the prosecution under Section 124A of the Penal Code was in respect of three articles which appeared in the *Sandhya* on the 13th, 20th and 23rd of August 1907.

Mr. Dass, interposing, said the first accused, desired to make the following statement:—"I accept the entire responsibility of the publication, management and conduct of the newspaper *Sandhya* and I say that I am the writer of the articles *Ekhan theke gechi premer dai* which appeared in the *Sandhya* of the 13th of August 1907, being one of the articles forming the subject matter of the prosecution, but I do not want to take any part in this trial because I do not believe that in carrying out my humble share of the God-appointed mission of Swaraj, I am in any way accountable to an alien people who happen to rule over us, and whose interest is and must necessarily be in the way of our true national development."

Some police officers and other formal witnesses having been examined in support of the case for the prosecution the Court rose for the day, the further hearing of which will be resumed at 1000 to-day (Tuesday).

COCANADA RIOTERS' APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 24.

Yesterday at Rajahmundry the appeal of the Cocanada rioters who were convicted by Mr. Macfarland came on for hearing before Mr. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Sessions Judge. K. Sambasiva Row took the whole day in addressing the Court on behalf of the Manager of the National Warehouse. The Public Prosecutor and Inspector Jaysingh were present.

It is expected that the proceedings will last about ten days as most of the prisoners are being represented by Messrs. Sambasiva Row and Lakshminrah.

Bail was refused to Ramakrishniah by Mr. Macfarland who sanctioned the prosecution of the four hostile witnesses for perjury yesterday.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 10th September:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' resolutions, letter from the Engineer of the 29th August requesting sanction to sell Plots Nos. 77 and 78 on the Hornby Road Estate by public auction some time before the end of September as he understands that there is a demand for plots at present.

The Chairman having proposed that the plots should be put up for sale on Wednesday, 25th instant, it was resolved—

Resolution.—Approved.

Submitted correspondence with the Special Collector and the Land Manager showing that it would be practicable to utilise the services of a second Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act from the 1st January 1908 for a priod as far as can be foreseen of about three years.

Resolution.—Government should be asked to appoint a second Special Collector from the 1st of January 1908 to ensure the more speedy acquisition of notified properties.

BY THE WAY.

A NEW PRECIOUS STONE.

A very beautiful blue gem has been discovered in California, and named "Benito," after the locality where it is produced. It is a deep, transparent blue, as fine in colour as a sapphire, but exceeding it in brilliancy. English people are conservative in the matter of precious stones, and the new find will probably sell best under the name of sapphire, while some jewellers will profess as dense an ignorence of the Californian gem as butchers do of American meat.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BEVERAGE.

The custom of beer-drinking among ladies—to which reference was made in a recent issue—lingered long after the time of Elizabeth. A favourite beverage with both sexes in the sixteenth century was known as "Tewahdiddle." It was generally composed of a pint of table beer, a tablespo

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It may be reasonably doubted whether the works of the Fathers of the church are much read nowadays. In a well-known passage Matthew Arnold gave expression to his admiration for the great encyclopædic collection of the patristic writings which in his day occupied so many shelves of the British Museum Reading-room. At the present time there are few outside the ranks of professional theologians who are bold enough to disturb its secular dust. Nor can we expect again to see a young lady educated on the lines which Elizabeth Barrett Browning described in her charming poem called "Wine of Cyprus." Under the guidance of the blind scholar, whose paternal devotion to her is immortalised in the beautiful verses which she dedicated to his memory, the delicate Miss Barrett browsed freely on the somewhat arid fields of patristic theology, and familiarised herself with the golden-mouthed Chrysostom and Gregory Nazianzen and the others whose very names are mainly familiar to the modern reader from the "solemn sneer" of Gibbon. There is still, however, a small and select body of inquirers to whom the works of the Fathers are valuable and important. For their behoof an attempt is now being made to supply the want of a lexicon of patristic Greek, which has long been a "desideratum" among theologians. The idea originated with the Central Society of Sacred Study and its Warden, Dr. Swete, the Cambridge Regius Professor of Divinity. Competent scholars all over the world are being invited to assist in this enterprise, which is under the editorship of Mr. Henry H. Redpath. The intention is to include all the Greek Fathers down to 500 A.D., and there is some hope that, if sufficient co-operation can be attained, it may be brought down to the time of John of Damascus (750 A.D.). The inception of such a work is creditable to English scholarship, and its successful completion will be a boon to theological students in all countries.

IRISH SUPERSTITIONS.

An interesting article in the "Spectator" on the superstitions still prevalent in the West of Ireland supplies what is probably the original source of a somewhat ghastly story which found its place in one of the Christmas numbers edited by Dickens for a certain magazine. The story in question was one of "Dr Marigold's Irescriptions," and was rightly entitled "Not to be Taken at Bedtime." Its central idea was the use of the "love spancel" as a charm for attracting the affection of the beloved object. The writer in the "Spectator" tells us that the "love spancel" is no longer used in Ireland, and the people repudiate the custom with a vehemence which implies that they still have a lurking belief in its efficiency. It is described in a scarce book, "Sketches in Erris and Tyrawley," which was published in 1841, and was evidently the authority used by the author of the story already mentioned.

"An ordinary spancel is a loop of rope used for hobbling cattle, sheep, or horses to prevent them straying; but the 'love spancel' was different. It was used as a charm by any woman who desired to be beloved of any particular man, and it was only necessary for her, in order to attain her desire, that she should wrap the man in the 'spancel' whilst he was sleeping. If she woke him, the man died within the year, but if not all was well, and she gained his devoted love for life. The 'love spancel' had to be stripped from the corpse of a man; the holier the man the more potent was his 'spancel.' To quote from the book just mentioned, the 'love spancel' consists of a continuous band of skin taken from round the length of the body—viz., from the sole of one foot, up the outside of the leg and side, over the head, and down the other side to the sole of the other foot, up the inside of that leg, and down the inside of the other, until the stripe meets where it first set out.' The author states that the custom was then believed in and occasionally practised, even by person 'above the common sort.'"

Horace's Canidia, or the still more horrifying witches described in the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, would have been enamoured of this rather terrible piece of black magic, which can hardly be reconciled with an age of popular education.

AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY.

Many hearts will be touched—to a mild extent—by the announcement that a biography of the authoress of "The Wide, Wide World" is at last to be published. It has been written by her surviving sister, Miss Susan Warner, and will probably be issued in the autumn. Most of us whose childish experiences date back to the sixties or seventies can remember the interest which we took in the childish troubles of Ellen Montgomery. It has to be confessed that the book will scarcely endure re-reading at more critical age. The "light of common day" is too strong for it, and although there is a certain ability in the description of daily life on a New England farm, the general atmosphere of the book is so horribly priggish that one cannot revive one's youthful enthusiasms. Charles Kingsley made somewhat bitter fun of "The Wide, Wide World" and "Queechy" in a passage of the "Water Babies," and was justified by the fact that he had not read those books in childhood, when the critical faculty is still in abeyance. But that they do appeal to the childish mind is shown by the continued large sale of "The Wide, Wide World"; the "British Weekly tells us that one publisher alone is able to dispose of 3,000 copies a year. In the light of this popular success the authorities might cheerfully endure Mr. Andrew Lang's statement that "The Wide, Wide World" was the only novel which had absolutely beaten him; he simply could not get through it. This was rather a pity, for the native pictures of Edinburgh life at the end of the book would certainly repay any labour to a Scottish reader.

"A" FATHER OF LITERATURE.

It is just a hundred and fifty years since the Birmingham printer, John Baskerville, issued the first publication from his famous press. This was the beautiful "Virgil" which appeared in 1757, and at once gained a European celebrity for its printer. It is something of a satire on the vanity of authorship that a mere printer of other men's works should obtain a reputation which outvies that of many authors of some ability. A writer on Baskerville's press, in one of the London weeklies, tells us that all his publications at one period were submitted to the criticism of the poet Shenstone before being sent out, but it is highly probable that Baskerville's name is now familiar to many who would be hard put to it to tell you the names of any of Shenstone's works. Of course, this is due to the fact that Baskerville was not a mere printer but a good deal of an artist, who impressed his own personality on the books which he manufactured, his nearest modern analogue being William Morris, who also set up his press as a hobby after making a fortune in other forms of decorative.

THE PUBLIC AND FICTION.

The report of the committee which manages the Wandsworth public libraries shows that the taste for fiction is still as well-marked a characteristic of borrowers as it was in the days of the circulating libraries immortalised by Lamb and Macaulay. The total issues from the eight Wandsworth libraries in the course of the year amounted to 649,372 volumes, of which 454,072 were novels. This is a percentage of about seventy, which is pretty near the average of free libraries all over the country. The advocate of the strenuous life sometimes inclines to regard such statistics with distress, finding in them a fresh proof of our national decadence. It is true enough that novel-reading does in some cases when carried to excess, tend to weaken the intellectual fibre; it is, as a well-known critic has declared, a form of mental dram-drinking. But it must always be remembered that statistics as to the output of the free libraries are somewhat misleading if they are taken as the sole index of popular reading. There is a large number of people who rely on the public libraries for their fiction, whereas they prefer to buy the works which they choose for solid reading, and in these days of cheap and elegant reprints it is easy for the poorest to exercise this choice. It is well within the experience of most of us that an argument based solely on the books which we borrow would convey a totally wrong impression of our reading. Modern novels are seldom worth buying, but we must read a good many for amusement, and it is just in these cases that the circulating library is such a convenience. Scott and Thackeray and Dumas—all the writers, in short, whose books we read and re-read—we like to have on our own shelves; but the ephemeral though entertaining productions of the numerous novelists of the day would only cumber the ground if we tried to own all of them that we like to read once. There is no doubt that fiction does constitute a large proportion of the average man's annual reading, but it is probably not anything like so large as one would conclude from the mere statistics of the free libraries.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE OPINION OF A SCIENTIFIC MAN ON THE SANDEN HEALTH

VIBRATOR

Father Lafont, who is the conceded leading scientist of India, has given us permission to publish his following letter:—

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE,
12, Park Street.

Calcutta, 24th August 1907.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,—Here is my opinion of your Vibrator: If kept clean and free from rust, this clever little instrument is sure to answer its purpose. The rythmic vibration secured by the transversal pendulum arm, being under control of the finger for intensity, and available at both ends, I find efficacious against a number of troublesome ailments, headaches, tooth or earaches, cramps and twitches of sciatica, etc., etc.

The simplicity and low price of this appliance, joined to its efficacy, ought to make it quite popular.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) E. LAFONT, S.J.

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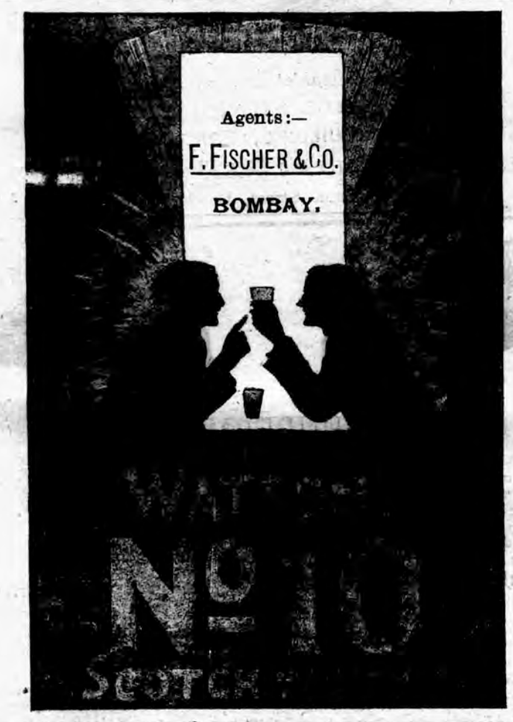

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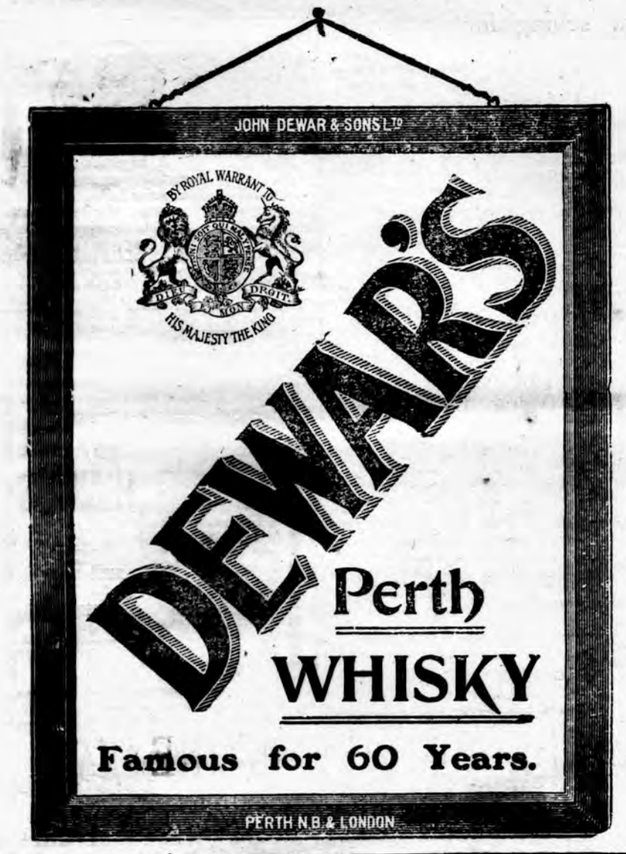

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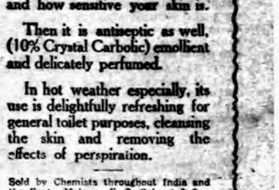

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